



COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOOTLE

THE HEALTH OF THE BOROUGH, 1972



**G. T. MacCulloch, MB,ChB,DPH,
Medical Officer of Health and
Principal School Medical
Officer.**



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October 1973.

FOREWORD

*Mr. Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors
of the County Borough of Bootle.*

I have pleasure in presenting to you the Annual Reports of the Medical Officer of Health and the Principal School Medical Officer for the year 1972. These are respectively the one hundredth and the sixty-fifth in the series on the health of Bootle residents and on the work of the School Health Service.

Reorganisation of the National Health Service

During the year three important documents appeared on the reorganisation of the National Health Service. First of all there was the "Report of the Working Party on Medical Administrators". This Working Party reviewed the functions of Medical Administrators in the Health Services and the Report lays out the recommendations for the birth of the specialist in Community Medicine as the generic term to replace the present Medical Officers of Health employed by Local Health Authorities, the Medical Administrators in Regional Hospital Boards and in Central Health Departments.

The second document, "Management Arrangements for the Reorganised National Health Service" recommends to the Secretary of State the duties and functions of specialists in Community Medicine within the total management framework of a unified National Health Service as detailed in the third document, "The National Health Service Reorganisation: England" which was presented to Parliament, by the Secretary of State for Social Services as a White Paper in August 1972.

The replacement of the Medical Officer of Health by the specialist in Community Medicine with altered responsibilities is probably not a difficult one to understand when one looks at the history of public health since its origins and certainly over the last hundred years of reports of Medical Officers of Health of the Borough of Bootle. Historically the Medical Officer of Health has been concerned in the field of prevention. In addition he has always had the statutory duty of making himself aware and reporting and advising his Council on all conditions in his area which affect the health of the community.

During the late nineteenth and the early twentieth century his main task lay in the control of the spread of communicable diseases to which end he was often involved in the improvement of such services as water supply, refuse and sewage disposal, and housing. With the development of the scientific and technical disciplines, experts in the field of public health,

water engineering, planning and housing have developed their own expertise and as a team have enabled Medical Officers of Health to reduce administrative responsibilities in these fields. With the addition to the team of specialists in Bacteriology and epidemiology the spread of communicable disease became controlled. In adapting to changing circumstances, Medical Officers of Health gradually extended their interests from matters such as environmental hygiene, to clean food and immunisation, and to tackling the modern epidemics of preventable disease. The development of screening procedures and the routine medical examination of vulnerable sections of the population had its origins in the development of the School Health Service and there developed the maternity and pre-school child services a decade later. Thus the Local Authority Personal Health Services developed under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health and were broadened and expanded by the National Health Service Act, 1946. Under this Act the Medical Officer of Health became the director of services for all sections of the population, ante-natal, post-natal, maternal and child welfare, nursery and child minders, home help, mental welfare to name but a few, and in the process of the evolution of these services Medical Officers became increasingly concerned with the social factors underlying health problems. As in the Environmental field, the emergence of experts to deal with these social problems culminated in the passing of the Social Services Act, 1970, and the responsibility for these services being passed to the Social Service Departments directed by the Director of Social Service.

In recent years the growing involvement in the co-ordination of Local Authority Health Services and Hospital and General Practitioner Services has led to the attachment of Local Authority nursing staff to each of these branches of the Service. This diminishing managerial role of the Medical Officer of Health in relation to non-medical staff completed the evolution process of the last century and out of it emerges the Community Physician on the 1st April, 1974. The document Management Arrangements for the Reorganised National Health Service indicated that:

“A specialist in community medicine has three main functions—as a specialist, as an accountable manager and as an advisor to and a manager of services for Local Government”.

It is of the utmost importance for the well being of the community that the specialist in Community Medicine retains that special relationship which the Medical Officer of Health has at the present time with Local Government members and officers.

Social Services

In previous years a section under this heading has made reference to activities in the Day Nursery; Adult Training Centre; the Mental Health and Home Help Services; to the care of the unmarried mother and her child; to the care of the blind, the epileptic and cerebral palsied; and to services for the minding of children.

This report contains no reference to these services which became the responsibility of the Social Service Committee on the 1st April, 1971.

A Century of Health Reports in Bootle

The earliest report still available is the twelfth published in 1885 and dealing with the Sanitary Condition of Bootle-Cum-Linacre during the year 1884. It is unfortunate that no direct comparison can be made of annual statistics from the first Annual Report but a search of the early records of Council and Health Committee proceedings carried out in 1968 by Dr. M. M. Regan, a former Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer, and a further search this year have revealed no more than a few snippets of occurrences reported to the Health Committee in 1873. These snippets bear witness to the sanitary conditions of the time and the health matters which gave concern to Bootle's first Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Robert John Sprakeling, when he was appointed in 1873. His report to the Health Committee on the 5th May, 1873 refers to environment hazards and reads as follows:—

“Gentlemen,

I beg to report for your information that the health of the inhabitants of the Borough for the month of April has been good.

The sewer in Marsh Lane, under the process of construction, for the drainage of the property, lately so much complained of, is proceeding satisfactorily. The excavation, as far as already made, shows the soil to be composed almost entirely of sand.

I wish to call the attention of the Health Committee to the dense volumes of offensive steam, which when a westerly wind prevails are blown from the British Timber Company's works across Derby Road and injure the goods exposed for sale in the opposite shops, the owners of which loudly complain of the nuisance thus created. I think some plan should be adopted by the Committee for remedying this state of things.

I am glad to state that a check has been made to the very objectionable practise of depositing refuse matter on the waste piece of ground near the Borough Hospital by the Magistrates having fined Thos. Farley the night soil man and another.”

On the 13th October, 1873 the main topic of Dr. Sprakeling's report to the Health Committee was cholera and read as follows:—

“Gentlemen,

I beg respectfully to call your attention to the necessity of taking some precautions, and making some provision for cases of cholera, in the event of any such contagious disease being suddenly brought into the Borough or being known to exist on board any vessel in the adjacent docks. Last Saturday week I attended by order of the West Derby Board of Guardians a meeting of their General Purposes Committee to consider with them this important matter. The Committee however were of the opinion, that in the case of Bootle, the Sanitary Authority of the Borough was the proper Authority to take whatever steps were necessary in dealing with such a disease should it appear. They (the Committee) would have been prepared to do, as in the epidemic in 1866 viz: provide temporary hospital accommodation, but they thought that if they took the same course now,

they would be interfering with the proper constituted Authority, viz—the Health Committee of the Bootle Town Council. They however were of the opinion that a temporary hospital should be provided for such cases in the Borough. That a case of cholera might suddenly be brought into the docks adjacent to Bootle or into the Borough itself is not improbable and I therefore think it my duty to state that in my opinion some house or temporary building should be provided in order that such a case could be immediately removed into it. It was abundantly proved in the epidemic of 1866 that all cases removed to a considerable distance such as Mill Lane Hospital, were almost certainly to end fatally. Taking every circumstance into consideration I have thought it right to bring at once this very important matter under your notice so that I might know your wishes and be guided how to act in case an epidemic like cholera should suddenly appear.

I should be glad if you would order the immediate commencement of the cleansing of the old sewer at the back of the North side of the Strand Promenade: it has already been delayed very much and I think for the health of that portion of the Borough it ought to be commenced forthwith.

I find that the Death Rate of this Borough for the month of September was the rather high one of 33.9 per 1,000. Notwithstanding this I am quite sure that Bootle is by no means in an unhealthy condition and that the rate of mortality mentioned is due to exceptional causes. I intend to enquire more fully into this matter and hope to be able to show you at your next meeting the cause of the said mortality and probably suggest some preventive measures."

Then to the Health Committee on the 27th October, 1873, he reported on the high death rate as follows:—

"Gentlemen,

Since your last meeting I have endeavoured to ascertain the causes of the exceptionally high rate of mortality for the last month (September) but before doing so I must premise that after a residence in Bootle of more than twelve years I am convinced that the autumnal part of the year, particularly about the month of September, is always the most unhealthy part of the year in this locality. It is a matter of congratulation also that no death from Fever of any kind is recorded. This is very important as showing in my opinion that the sanitary measures adopted since the incorporation of the Borough has been productive of beneficial results. On analysing the mortality list I find that 5 deaths occurred from the following exceptional causes viz:—(1) "Drowned" (2) "Mortification of Leg" (3) "Accidental" (4) "Infant found in canal dead with a brick tied to neck" (5) "Premature Birth". Of these 5 deaths I have ascertained today from the House Surgeon to the Borough Hospital that two died in Hospital and they were not residents of the Borough previously. I next find that Abdominal Diseases including Diarrhoea 9; Marasmus 1; Jaundice 1; Gastro enteritis 1; Cholera Infantum 1; English Cholera 1; Dysentery 1; making a total of 15, appear to have been unusually fatal and of these 15, 11 occurred in children below 2 years of age. Of the remaining causes of mortality, the principal to note are those from diseases of the Chest and Respiratory

Organs which carried off 13. With the view of ascertaining if the Death Rate at particular parts of the Borough was excessively high I obtained from the Registrar, Mr. Edwin Smith, the names of all those who died and their residences and from this information I found that the Death Rate was pretty evenly divided throughout the Borough. Taking every circumstance into consideration, therefore, I am of the opinion that the exceptionally high rate of mortality for the month of September has been due to the large proportion of deaths amongst children, and to the great prevalence of abdominal diseases especially infantile diarrhoea. In fact exactly one half of the 46 deaths recorded occurred in children under 2 years of age. To account for this high rate of mortality amongst infants, I am induced to believe that to certain climatic influences such as a damp and cold condition of the atmosphere, a large proportion of these deaths are due, and I am certain that many also occur through the neglect of parents amongst the poorer classes, to deficient and unsuitable food and to exposure. As a proof of the neglect of infant children I may mention that Dr. Willis, the House Surgeon at the Borough Hospital and Dispensary has informed me, that during September he found four infant children to be dying when first seen by him and that none of these had been previously attended by medical men.

With regard to the monthly Returns of Births and Deaths furnished by the Registrar I should feel glad if some additional information could be given by him. He has expressed to me his willingness to give such information and with your sanction I would therefore propose that a monthly return be furnished similar to the Weekly Form used by Dr. Dyke, Medical Officer to the populous town of Merthyr Tydfil. I think it is impossible to arrive at correct conclusions as to the sanitary or unsanitary condition of the Borough without such a return.

As another death has lately occurred at the level crossing of the Railway at Marsh Lane, I think it is my duty to ask you to again memorialize the L & Y Railway Company to make an underground passage or tunnel under the line at this station to prevent further loss of life.

Accompanied by Mr. Clemmey I have inspected a house situated at the corner of Derby Road and Church Street West formerly occupied by Mr. Gibbons and consider that it is in every respect suitable for temporary Hospital accommodation for cholera patients if needed."

Also in his report to the Health Committee on the 1st December, 1873, Dr. Sprakeling had the following to say about the Death Rate:—

"Gentlemen,

On looking over the Death Rate for October, I find that it numbered a little more than 27 in the 1,000, the total number of deaths being 38, more than one half of which viz:—22, being in infants under two years of age. Abdominal diseases which were so fatal during September decreased from 15 to 5 including only one death from diarrhoea against 9 in September. Infant mortality however taken generally was still excessive being only one less in November than in September, and thus even being in greater proportion to the total number of deaths than in the previous month. It is

noticeable also that of the 16 deaths that occurred in persons above 5 years of age—4 were from accidents and these were not all residents of the Borough and of the children two were from premature birth. In order to check as much as possible the large proportion of Infant mortality I would respectfully propose the following sanitary measures viz:—That a house to house visitation and inspection be made by some competent person, in all the streets leading off from Derby Road, commencing at Howe, Dundas, Lyons and Raleigh Streets and that the results of his observations be properly recorded and afterwards tabulated for reference. The cost of such inspection would be comparatively trivial but its usefulness obvious, continuous and invaluable. The enquiry, in my opinion should embrace the following—The name of the street, number of each house, names of occupier and owner, number of family and of lodgers—the ventilation, how it is secured, whether by back doors or by windows whose upper sashes could be fully let down, the number of privies or of water closets and the state of these, the condition of any back premises, noticing particularly whether any animals or poultry are kept there, and lastly the state of the drains and traps. The number of lodgers I think should be very carefully noted as I am told that overcrowding in the streets named exists to a very considerable degree. The cubical space of the rooms in the streets named has I believe been already tabulated for reference. I would also recommend that in the construction of all new houses, where middens are allowed, that the sides and floors should be flagged or made of earthenware, that the floors should be sloped (for facility of removal of contents) and that the middens should be roofed and ventilated.”

The Death Rates for November and December take a prominent place in Dr. Sprakeling's Report to Committee in January 1874, which goes as follows:—

“Gentlemen,

I beg to report for your information that the Death Rate for December 1873 was 34.64 per 1,000 being a considerable increase over that of November which was only 20.96 per 1,000. The total number of deaths for December was 50 more than half of which viz: 27 were in children under two years of age and 33 under 5 years of age. This high rate of mortality amongst children has been principally due to an epidemic of measles, 12 deaths being directly attributable to this disease. Diseases of the lungs and respiratory organs have been also unusually fatal, 17 deaths having occurred from this cause. It is noticeable also that 32 of the deaths occurred in the streets leading off from Derby Road”.

From these extracts from the Minutes of the Health Committee it is evident that the year 1873 was by no means uneventful and that Dr. Sprakeling was quick to act to initiate the preventive measures he felt were necessary to improve the health of the community. His appointment in 1873 was for twelve months and when he made application for renewal to the Health Committee on the 2nd February, 1874, he makes reference to his duties:

“With reference to my duties I may be permitted to state that I have to supply Tabulated Returns to Government every quarter, not only of the Mortality but also of the cases of sickness known to have existed within

this District, to inspect all nuisances brought under my notice, to attend to any personal complaints made at my house, and to report generally to the Health Committee all circumstances affecting the sanitary condition of the Borough."

His reappointment increased his salary from £25 per annum to £50 per annum and was made "during the pleasure of the Council three months notice on either side to terminate his engagement".

It is unfortunate that no copies of his first eleven Annual Reports have survived to record his comments on the statistics and conditions of these years. In his twelfth Annual Report he records the Birth & Death Rates for that year and previous years for comparison. These are shown as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Births</i>	<i>Birth Rate</i>	<i>No. of Deaths</i>	<i>Death Rate</i>
1874	700	35·89	486	24·92
1875	731	35·65	491	23·95
1876	834	38·79	402	18·69
1877	895	38·90	464	20·17
1878	970	39·59	547	22·32
1879	1,012	39·68	470	18·43
1880	1,024	38·64	595	22·45
1881	1,071	38·94	535	19·45
1882	1,364	41·96	770	23·69
1883	1,440	37·54	761	19·84
1884	1,657	39·43	847	20·15
1972	1,139	15·58	798	10·91

The Birth and Death statistics for 1972 are included in the table for the purpose of comparison.

The Annual Birth and Death Rates for 1873 are not available but from Dr. Sprakeling's reports to the Health Committee during the later part of the year, he quotes monthly death statistics to indicate his concern for the very high death rate in children under two years of age. In September, of the 46 deaths, 23 were children under 2 years of age; in October 22 out of 38 and in December 27 out of 50. In fact, 54% of all deaths in these months were of children under 2 years of age. One hundred years later the percentage is less than three.

Population and Vital Statistics

Since 1963 there has been a gradual diminution in the population of the Borough and during the year this trend continued. The difference between the Registrar General's Estimate of Mid Year Civilian population in 1972 over the previous year was 1,200 and the total number of population leaving the Borough becomes 1,541 when the natural increase of births over deaths is added to it.

The number of live births registered during the year was 1,139 giving a birthrate of 15·58 a figure which shows a considerable decrease over the

previous year when the figures were 1,315 live births and a birth rate of 17·7. In 1972 the birth rate for England and Wales was 14·8 compared with 16·0 in 1971. The reduction in the birth rate over the year in Bootle is almost twice that for England and Wales and all other factors being equal it would seem to suggest that the movement of population out of the Borough contains a fair proportion of the child bearing age group.

During the year 25 stillbirths were recorded, giving a rate per thousand total live and stillbirths of 21·48 compared with 12·01 for 1971 and 11·49 for 1970. The cause of the increase is not apparent.

The percentage of illegitimate live births to total live births was 10·87 an increase of 2·11% over the previous year when the figure was 8·75.

In 1972 the percentage of mothers having domiciliary confinement was 3·5% compared with 5·3% in 1971.

As in the previous five years the Maternal Mortality Rate was nil.

There were 21 deaths of infants under the age of one year and the Infant Mortality Rate was 18·44 compared with 24 deaths and an Infant Mortality Rate of 18·21 in 1971.

The total number of deaths from all causes was 798 or 10·91 per thousand population as compared with 784 or 10·54 per thousand in 1971.

Deaths from all forms of cancer accounted for 26·8% (22·5% in 1971) of all deaths; deaths from bronchitis and emphysema 7·0% (7·3% in 1971), and deaths from diseases of the heart and circulatory system 44·6% (43·75% in 1971).

Persons over the age of 65 years accounted for 64% of all deaths, a figure similar to that for the previous year.

During the year there were 66 deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus accounting for 8·27% of all deaths. This figure compares with 7·8% for 1971, 7·5% in 1970, 6·5% in 1969, 6·1% in 1968, 6·4% in 1967 and 6·6% in 1966. These figures show a steady annual increase in the percentage of deaths occurring from cancer of the lung and bronchus.

Communicable Disease: Vaccination and Immunisation

From the extracts of the Health Committee Minutes of 1873 already quoted it is evident that the food borne infections and measles made a large contribution to the high mortality rate in infants. To these, of course, can be added fatal cases of scarlet fever and typhus fever, in January and December of that year. Reference is also made throughout the months to non-fatal cases occurring of typhoid fever, smallpox, and scarlet fever. These records, of course, are incomplete, no totals being available for the full year and therefore no direct comparison can be made with figures for 1972.

I think it is of value to quote these figures, however, in that during 1972, no deaths occurred in the Borough from diphtheria, whooping cough, smallpox, poliomyelitis, tetanus, measles, scarlet fever, typhoid or typhus fevers. At the same time during 1972 there were no cases of diphtheria, tetanus, smallpox, poliomyelitis, typhoid or typhus fevers, although 1 case of whooping cough, 6 of scarlet fever and 671 cases of measles were notified. The latter is an increase of 651 over the previous year when there were only 20 cases of measles notified. It is disappointing to see an increase in the incidence of measles, particularly when vaccination against the disease is freely available from family doctors and at the Borough's Infant Welfare Clinics. During the year 339 children were vaccinated against measles and of these only 132 were in their second year of life. It is at this time of life that the vaccination is offered as a routine procedure to the 1,100 or so infants whose parents could avail their child this protection. Only one child in nine was protected during the year. Much is still to be achieved before the acceptance rate for measles vaccination can be considered as satisfactory and health education programmes in vaccination and immunisation have to be pursued vigorously to prevent a return to the statistics of a hundred years ago.

Environmental Health

The detailed work of the public health inspectorate is reported in the body of the document by the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. H. Parsonage.

He refers to further progress in the Slum Clearance Programme, in Smoke Control under the Clean Air Act, and a significant reduction in the number of nuisances, 1,981 on the previous year. His report bears out the improvements in sanitary science and the environment improvements which have occurred in the Borough in the last century and, in fact, the insight of the sanitarians of 1873 in bringing to the notice of the Health Committee of that time the "dense volumes of offensive steam" causing injury to "goods exposed for sale in the opposite shops"; "the very objectionable practice of depositing refuse matter on the waste piece of ground near the Borough Hospital"; and the requirement for a house to house visitation to note defects of dwelling, sanitary facilities, ventilation, overcrowding, the keeping of animals or poultry in back yards and the storage of refuse prior to collection, in that these were the factors involved in causing and spreading disease.

It is through the untiring efforts of the sanitarians in the last century that legislation followed and the Chief Public Health Inspector can report during the year 28 contraventions of the Clean Air Act involving the emission of dark or black smoke which were immediately remedied following a visit by the Inspector. In 1873 the Health Committee Minutes make repeated reference to a smoke nuisance from a factory which had not been satisfactorily resolved even by the end of 1874.

In 1873 noise as a source of nuisance seemed to be given serious consideration. A letter from the owner of a local factory was reported to the Health Committee at its meeting on the 17th March, 1873, and read as follows:—

“Dear Sirs,

We had the misfortune this morning to break our bell at the Works and would feel obliged if you would grant us permission to use our whistle as formerly. Should you kindly grant our request we will blow it for as short a time as we possibly can.”

The Committee resolved that the factory “be permitted to use their steam whistle for the present, subject to its not being blown for more than 30 seconds at once.”

Now-a-days noise is not only considered a nuisance but as being detrimental to hearing and health, and legislation recently added to the Statute Book gives power to the public health inspector to investigate the source and quickly remedy the nuisance. In 1972, 29 complaints were received concerning excessive noise and vibration and 145 visits of investigation were made.

The future no doubt will bring “noise free zones” as we have clean air areas at present and as technology advances monitoring systems will produce the evidence of justification for further legislation to deal quickly with other pollutants and substances noxious to health.

Personal Health Services

During the year, in consultation with the Bootle Executive Council, the Health Committee formulated plans for their first Health Centre. Following discussions between the officers of the two Authorities and the general practitioners interested in entering the Health Centre, the details of the scheme were finalised and by the end of the year tenders had been invited.

The Health Centre is part of the Netherton Town Centre Development and will be built on the vacant land opposite Marian Square shopping centre. This land was set aside when the Netherton Estate was built, for development as a Civic Centre to complement the shopping centre. The Health Centre will replace the Health Service Centre at present accommodated in temporary shops in this area. Also included in the development of the site are a Day Nursery and a Day Centre for the Elderly.

The Health Centre will provide facilities for the developing Netherton and Sefton areas of the Borough where there is an urban population of 26,400 forecast to increase to 30,000, and where estimates show the annual births to be 426, the under five years population to be 2,474, and the 5-15 years population 7,047.

The facilities to be provided at the Centre include maternity and child welfare, school health including specialist clinics in E.N.T. eyes, orthopaedics and child guidance, dental, chiropody, family planning, cervical cytology, physiotherapy and speech therapy, together with four surgery suites for family doctors. There will also be accommodation for social workers who will complete the health care team with the provision of comprehensive domiciliary care for the residents of the area.

The Netherton Health Centre should be operational by April 1974 when integration of the Health Services will have occurred and Community Health Services functioning administratively as a single unit.

During the year planning towards this end has continued in the nursing services and in her report on another page, the Director of Nursing Services describes the developments which have taken place in Attachment Schemes of Nursing Staff to General Practices and Liaison Schemes between the District Nursing Service and Walton Hospital and the Domiciliary Midwifery Service and Fazakerley Hospital. In addition training in the nursing field has been geared to equip members of the nursing staff with the expertise required for their new role in a re-organised service. The Ambulance Officer too, reports steps towards integration in the replacement of the Radio Telephone Equipment with new multi-channel equipment capable of being used regionally.

During the year the demands on the Chiropody Service continued to increase and with two full-time chiropodists in post it was possible for a short time to reduce the waiting time for patients between treatments. Unfortunately Mrs. Davis resigned from her post on the 1st October as she was leaving the district and credit should be given to Mr. Waters for carrying the full burden of the service for the remainder of the year. There is a local as well as national shortage of Registered Chiropodists and this is one service to which early consideration must be given on integration for special training programmes to produce the number of chiropodists required to deal with the long waiting lists for treatment.

The cervical cytology service continued at a reduced rate during the year partly due to the recall system being increased from three to five years and partly due to a reduction in the requests for the service from industrial concerns. I am happy to report that no positive smears were reported. Considerable progress in the expansion of the family planning service occurred during the year with 161 new cases seen at the clinic and 156 at domiciliary visits. The figures for the previous year were 153 and 99 respectively. The tables in the report also show a considerable increase in the total visits made during the year indicating a rapidly growing demand for the service.

I am indebted to Mr. A. Winship in his role as Health Education Co-ordinator for his work, much of which was carried out in his own time, during the year, in expanding the activities especially in the schools and culminating at the end of the year at Christmas in an exhibition displaying safe and some not so safe toys. His activities in this field are reported in the body of the document.

School Health Service

The work of the School Health Service continued during the year. The total number of children on the rolls being 15,336, which is 344 less than in the previous year. So continues a trend which has been occurring since 1966 when the school population was 15,943. Previous to this, each year had shown an increase in the total number on roll. Comparing 1966 with 1972 there has been a decrease of 1,023 on the rolls of Primary Schools. The diminishing number of children on the rolls of Primary Schools is consistent with the diminishing numbers of annual births and, of course, the diminishing annual population of the Borough.

The physical health of the children as revealed at routine school medical inspections was very satisfactory. No child was grouped as being in a state of unsatisfactory physical health.

The incidence of varrucae as cases referred by physical education instructors following routine inspection and medical officers at routine medical inspections showed a decrease of 109 compared with the previous year. The incidence of scabies at 52 cases showed a decrease of 16 and impetigo at 23 a decrease of 57 over the previous year.

Routine hearing tests are carried out on babies at Infant Welfare Clinics and again when the child goes to school. The tests are carried out in the school by the School Nurse using a pure tone audiometer. In 1966, eight year olds were routinely tested but each year, as more equipment became available, a proportion of the immediately younger age group was tested. By 1971 all children six years of age and above had been tested. During 1972 all the five and six year olds in school were tested, making it possible in future years for the test to be routine for all school entrants.

Once again it has not been possible to recruit a Speech Therapist or an Educational Psychologist and the School Dental Section has remained staffed by two full-time Dentists, when there has been work for double that number. Here again as in Chiropody, staff training programmes in these fields are urgently required on a National basis.

During the year the number of children over the age of seven years found to require school milk under the provisions of the Education (Milk) Act 1971, was 99, a reduction of 110 over the previous year when the number was 209.

I think it indicative of the improvement in the overall general health of school children that so many are taking advantage of the physical educational facilities referred to by Mr. Cain, the Adviser for Physical Education, in his report. That very few junior school children now-a-days enter Secondary Schools unable to swim reflects favourably on his Service and the fact that recreational pursuits are gaining importance in the public mind could do much in the future to encourage constructive leisure time activities and so replace the acts of vandalism so commonly found today.

Acknowledgements

I acknowledge my appreciation of the co-operation I have received during the year from my colleagues in the Family Practitioner and Hospital Services to the benefit of the community as a whole.

It is also with pleasure that I record and acknowledge the loyal support of all members of my staff and the Chief Officials of the Borough, the Chairmen and Members of the Health and Education Committees and my thanks to them for the encouragement they have given me throughout the year.

G. T. MacCULLOCH,

Medical Officer of Health

Principal School Medical Officer

HEALTH COMMITTEE

1972/73

Councillor J. C. HEVEY

Chairman

Councillor J. MAHON

Deputy Chairman

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR

(Councillor J. MARRAY, J.P.)

Alderman Dr. D. BROWN, C.B.E., J.P.

Councillor C. W. HOPKINS

Alderman MRS. J. GEE

Councillor T. J. HUDSON

Alderman R. J. ROGERSON

Councillor J. J. McCLELLAND

Councillor MRS. A. M. BURGOMASTER

Councillor P. F. McMAHON

Councillor E. EDWARDS

Councillor B. P. SPENCER

Councillor O. FARLEY

Councillor W. A. WISEMAN

Councillor MRS. E. GORDON

Co-opted Members*Representatives of the Bootle Local Medical Committee:*

Dr. P. W. DAVIES

Dr. J. S. O'CONNELL

Representative of the Bootle Local Dental Committee:

Mr. S. F. CALLAGHAN

Representative of the Bootle Local Pharmaceutical Committee:

Mr. F. G. HIGHAM

Representative of the North Merseyside Hospital Management Committee:

Mr. A. N. JAMES, J.P.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

1972/73

Councillor J. P. HEARTY

Chairman

Councillor MRS. M. F. MORLEY

Deputy Chairman

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR

(Councillor J. MARRAY, J.P.)

Alderman J. F. BORROWS

Councillor Mrs. E. GORDON

Alderman Mrs. M. E. CHARNOCK

Councillor Mrs. E. R. HEARTY

Alderman O. ELLIS, M.B.E.

Councillor F. G. HEDGECOCK

Alderman F. P. MORRIS, J.P.

Councillor Mrs. D. L. HOLDEN

Alderman F. P. A. LEONARD

Councillor F. J. McCABE

Alderman R. J. ROGERSON

Councillor M. C. McCULLOUGH

Councillor H. BAIRD

Councillor F. L. McMAHON

Councillor J. E. BENTON

Councillor P. F. McMAHON

Councillor D. J. DENT

Councillor B. P. SPENCER

Councillor E. EDWARDS

Councillor Mrs. A. WILLIAMSON

Councillor N. FANNING

Councillor W. A. WISEMAN

Councillor Mrs. C. A. FRANCIS

Councillor A. S. HUGHES (Deceased 8/9/72)

Co-opted Members*University of Liverpool:*

Mr. W. E. MARSDEN, M.A.

Full-time Teachers:

Mr. S. LUDLOW

Liverpool Archdiocesan Schools Commission:

Very Rev. Canon Dean T. WINDER

Liverpool Diocesan Board of Education:

Rev. R. E. DENNIS, M.A.

Bootle Free Church Federal Council:

Rev. D. JOHNSON MARTIN, B.SC., B.A., Ph.D.

Other Persons of Experience in Education:

Rev. H. O'DONOGHUE

Mrs. M. G. HUGHES, J.P.

STAFF

as at 31st December. 1972

*Medical Officer of Health and
Principal School Medical Officer:*

G. T. MACCULLOCH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

*Deputy Medical Officer of Health and
Deputy Principal School Medical Officer:*

N. M. BROOK, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officers in Department:

B. HUGHES, M.B., Ch.B.

E. M. JOHNSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H.,
D.R.O.G.

*Medical Officers in Department
(part-time):*

I. B. F. COLLINSON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

M. EVANS, M.B., Ch.B.

R. E. EYRE, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., B.Obst.
R.C.O.G. (Appointed 5/6/72)

E. PARRY, M.B., Ch.B.

A. R. UNSWORTH, M.B., Ch.B.

Principal School Dental Officer:

D. N. MAXFIELD, L.D.S.

School Dental Officers:

P. ROBERTS, B.D.S.

Vacant

School Dental Officer (part-time):

S. JONES, B.D.S. (Appointed 2/2/72)

Chief Chiropodist:

J. WATERS, S.R.C.

Senior Chiropodists:

A. DAVIS, S.R.C. (Resigned 1/10/72)
1 Vacancy

Chest Physician (Joint appointment):

S. KALINSKY, M.B., Ch.B.

Visiting Specialists:—

Ophthalmic Surgeon:

E. ALLEN, M.B., Ch.B.

Orthopaedic Surgeon:

F. C. DWYER, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S., M.Ch

Public Analyst:

Environmental Health Service:—

Chief Public Health Inspector:

H. PARSONAGE, F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

A. DOWNIE, M.A.P.H.I.

Senior Public Health Inspectors:

J. BUCKLEY

S. HESKETH

S. J. MASON

Public Health Inspectors:

H. G. BARNES (Retired 7/4/72)

J. BATSTONE

R. J. COOPER

W. GRIFFITHS (Appointed 3/7/72)

R. W. HINGSTON (Appointed 17/4/72)

L. J. JONES

Senior Technical Assistant:

B. HARGADON

Technical Assistant:

J. RECK

Pupil Public Health Inspectors:

M. BRENNAN

N. WILSON

STAFF—continued

Medical Officer of Health's

Secretary/Personal Assistant:

E. E. FELL (nee Stephenson)

Nursing Services:—

Director of Nursing Services:

W. WORTHINGTON

Nursing Officer—Health Visiting:

P. STEWART

Senior Health Visitor:

E. JOYCE

Health Visitors:

C. CHUKWUEMEKA

N. CLARKE

K. C. HALL (Appointed 20/9/72)

M. HOME

M. B. KEWLEY (Resigned 2/1/72)

B. MADU (Resigned 19/12/72)

M. E. I. O'FLYNN

M. H. PEARCEY (part-time)

(Resigned 22/12/72)

J. M. SEPHTON (Appointed 28/2/72)

R. TORRENCE

Vacancies

Assistant Health Visitor:

V. SMITH (Resigned 31/7/72)

Clinic Nurses:

P. EVANS (part-time)

M. W. LOXHAM (Appointed 1/9/72)

M. SKINNER (Resigned 31/8/72)

Student Health Visitors:

K. C. HALL (to 19/2/72)

2 Vacancies

Tuberculosis Visitors:

I. CRAIG

K. SHERRY

School Nurses:

E. M. CROKER

N. EVANS (Resigned 31/12/72)

M. T. GAVIN

G. F. HEALEY

S. RECK

M. E. RICE

Nursing Officer—Midwifery:

M. MORRIS

Senior Midwife:

M. W. DREWERY

Municipal Midwives:

J. E. BROWN (Appointed 1/10/72)

M. E. CHAMBERLAIN (Retired 31/5/72)

E. DOOLEY (Appointed 17/4/72)

M. DOYLE (1/3/72—31/7/72)

M. EVANS

J. GORDON

B. M. HULLEY (7/2/72—28/5/72)

M. T. PERRY (Resigned 30/1/72)

M. SMITH (nee Mossman)

D. TREVITT

STAFF—continued*Nursing Officer—District Nursing:*

E. I. DODDS

Senior District Nurse:

G. J. SCOTT

District Nurses:

A. STYERS
 E. ASHCROFT
 W. BARKER
 M. BOULTON
 F. M. COOKE
 R. HOUGHTON (Appointed 1/9/72)
 D. E. MCGIVERON
 M. MORLEY
 M. RYAN (Resigned 6/2/72)
 F. SHARPE
 A. SNELL
 N. J. STANTON (Appointed 14/2/72)
 E. C. THOMSON
 M. TINSLEY
 E. WILLIAMS (Resigned 7/8/72)
 H. W. C. WRIGHT

*Ambulance Service:**Ambulance Officer:*

T. R. SLATER, N.I.A.I.

4 Shift Leaders
 21 Ambulancemen
 1 Control Assistant

*Administrative Services:**Principal Administrative Assistant
and Health Education Co-ordinator:*

A. N. WINSHIP

Administrative Assistants:

D. BERNARD
 L. B. HARRIS (Appointed 6/3/72)
 G. MURPHY (Resigned 2/2/72)

Senior Clerks:

A. AITMAN (Appointed 25/9/72)
 I. CHAMBERS (Appointed 6/3/72)
 E. M. DUNFORD
 A. M. GIRVAN
 H. H. HOSKINSON (Resigned 2/1/72)
 D. M. LATIMER
 D. E. McDERMOTT (13/3/72—31/8/72)
 J. WYLIE

Clerks:

M. BECKINGHAM (Resigned 3/9/72)
 N. CLOTHIER
 M. J. GREEN (Resigned 9/4/72)
 O. GRIFFITHS
 J. JONES
 A. M. McATEER (7/3/72—13/8/72)
 V. OWENS
 M. PALFREYMAN (Appointed 4/9/72)
 M. PEET (Appointed 25/9/72)
 V. RALSTON
 V. WELDON (Appointed 25/2/72)

Clerk/Typist:

E. ALLINSON (Retired 5/8/72)
 E. M. DIGGORY (Appointed 2/10/72)

Dental Attendant/Clerks:

E. BLUNDELL
 H. MUTCH
 B. BARR (part-time)

VITAL STATISTICS

	1972	1971
Population at Census 1971 ... 74,195		
Civilian Population (Registrar-General's estimate at mid-year) 73,110	73,110	74,310
Area in Acres (exclusive of river bed) 3,329	3,329	3,329
Inhabited Houses (end of year) according to rate books	21,693	21,667
Uninhabited Houses (end of year) according to rate books	327	320
Live Births:		
Number 1,139	1,139	1,315
Rate per 1,000 population 15.58	15.58	17.7
Illegitimate Live Births, per cent of total live births ...	10.89	8.75
Stillbirths:		
Number 25	25	16
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births 21.48	21.48	12.01
Total Live and Stillbirths 1,164	1,164	1,331
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year) 21	21	24
Infant Mortality Rates:		
Total Infant Deaths per 1,000 total live births ...	18.44	18.21
Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births 18.72	18.72	19.16
Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births 16.13	16.13	8.70
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births) 7.90	7.90	12.17
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births) 7.90	7.90	10.64
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	29.21	22.54
Maternal Mortality		
Number of deaths —	—	—
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths —	—	—
Total Deaths 798	798	784
Death Rate (per 1,000 population) 10.91	10.91	10.54
Number of deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis ...	1	nil
Death Rate from Respiratory Tuberculosis (per 1,000 population) 0.01	0.01	—
Number of deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis ...	2	nil
Death Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis (per 1,000 population) 0.03	0.03	—
Area Comparability Factors—Births 1.03, Deaths 1.46.		
Calculated on these factors, the		
Death Rate (per 1,000 population) is 15.9	15.9	17.9
Birth Rate (per 1,000 population) is 16.1	16.1	15.9

The Rateable Value of the Borough as at 1st April, 1972, was £3,332,766

The Estimated Product of a Penny Rate for 1972/73, was .. £34,892

In 1972/73 the General Rate (excluding water rate and charges)
was 103½p in the £

The cost of the Health Services during 1972/73 was estimated at £331,234

Equivalent to a Rate of 9·49p in the £

COMPARISON OF STATISTICS WITH THOSE OF PREVIOUS YEARS

Population

The Census returns from the year 1881 show the population of the Borough as follows:—

1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,374
1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,217
1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	58,556
1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	69,876
1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	76,487
1931	...	...	...	...	...	...	76,800
1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	74,977
1961	...	...	...	...	...	...	82,773
1971	...	...	...	...	...	...	74,195

The Registrar-General's estimate of the civilian population at mid-year was 73,110. This estimate shows that the population of the Borough in 1972 was 1,200 less than in the summer of 1971.

Marriages

The Superintendent Registrar states that the number of marriages during the year was 698 compared with 667 last year.

Births

During the year 1,139 live births were registered, representing a birth rate of 15·58 per 1,000 of the population, that for England and Wales being 14·8. There were 602 male and 537 female births. Of the live births recorded, 124 were illegitimate.

BIRTH RATES, 1901—1972

Period	BOOTLE		England & Wales
	Live Births	Rate per 1,000	Rate per 1,000
1901—1910	20,468	32.3	27.2
1911—1920	20,748	27.6	21.8
1921—1930	18,884	22.8	18.4
1931—1935	8,367	21.8	15.0
1936—1940	7,959	21.6	14.9
1941—1945	1,327	25.2	16.0
1946	1,797	27.9	19.1
1947	2,022	30.3	20.5
1948	1,700	24.5	17.9
1949	1,541	22.0	16.7
1950	1,586	22.6	15.8
1951	1,554	20.8	15.5
1952	1,528	20.3	15.3
1953	1,596	20.9	15.5
1954	1,662	21.6	15.2
1955	1,627	20.82	15.0
1956	1,912	24.09	15.8
1957	1,921	23.82	16.1
1958	1,945	23.85	16.4
1959	1,933	23.55	16.5
1960	1,995	24.17	17.1
1961	1,993	24.10	17.4
1962	1,958	23.53	18.0
1963	1,852	22.22	18.2
1964	1,904	22.93	18.4
1965	1,699	20.53	18.1
1966	1,542	18.80	17.7
1967	1,387	17.10	17.2
1968	1,442	18.07	16.9
1969	1,394	17.44	16.3
1970	1,376	17.25	16.0
1971	1,315	17.7	16.0
1972	1,139	15.58	14.8

DEATH RATES, 1901—1972

Period	BOOTLE		England & Wales
	Total Deaths	Rate per 1,000	Rate per 1,000
1901—1910	11,400	17.8	15.4
1911—1920	12,470	17.1	14.3
1921—1930	10,336	13.5	12.1
1931—1935	5,212	13.5	12.0
1936—1940	5,019	13.8	12.5
1941—1945	4,087	15.6	11.9
1946—1950	3,877	11.4	11.5
1951	901	12.0	12.5
1952	734	9.7	11.3
1953	602	7.89	11.4
1954	685	8.91	11.3
1955	730	9.34	11.7
1956	703	8.86	11.7
1957	811	10.06	11.5
1958	775	9.50	11.7
1959	813	9.90	11.6
1960	771	9.34	11.5
1961	816	9.87	12.0
1962	780	9.37	11.9
1963	773	9.28	12.2
1964	767	9.24	11.3
1965	780	9.43	11.5
1966	754	9.20	11.7
1967	761	9.32	11.2
1968	755	9.46	11.9
1969	779	9.74	11.9
1970	760	9.50	11.7
1971	781	10.54	11.6
1972	798	10.91	12.1

Causes of Death

The causes of death, classified according to sex and age group are shown in the table on page 31.

Communicable Diseases

There were no deaths from diphtheria, smallpox, chicken pox, measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, tetanus or poliomyelitis during the year.

Respiratory Diseases (other than Cancer)

<i>Deaths</i>	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968
Pneumonia	40	66	52	52	65
Bronchitis and Emphysema ..	56	57	56	68	61
Asthma	2	2	1	—	—
Tuberculosis	1	—	1	3	3
Influenza	3	—	6	2	—
Others	14	6	10	8	9
Total	116	131	126	133	138
Death Rate	1.59	1.76	1.58	1.66	1.73

Cancer (all forms)

<i>Deaths</i>	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968
Cancer (all forms)	214	179	169	168	141
Cancer Death Rate	2.93	2.41	2.12	2.10	1.77

Violent Causes

<i>Deaths</i>	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968
Motor Vehicle Accidents ..	12	17	11	8	15
Others	24	38	28	29	28
Total	36	55	39	37	43

Infant Mortality

	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968
Infant Deaths	21	24	44	30	29
Infant Mortality Rate	18·44	18·21	31·98	22·09	20·11
„ „ „ Males ..	10·54	9·13	14·53	15·47	11·09
„ „ „ Females ..	7·90	9·13	17·44	6·63	9·09
„ „ „ England & Wales ..	17·00	18·00	18·00	18·00	18·00
„ „ „ Legitimate Infants	18·72	19·16	33·09	22·30	18·03
„ „ „ Illegitimate Infants ..	16·13	8·10	18·69	20·41	2·08

Neo-natal Mortality

	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968
Deaths in 1st week of life ..	9	14	31	21	11
Deaths in 1st month of life ..	9	16	25	18	16
Neo-natal mortality rate ..	7·90	12·17	22·53	15·46	11·09

INFANT MORTALITY RATE—BOOTLE COMPARED WITH ENGLAND AND WALES

<i>Years</i>	<i>BOOTLE</i>	<i>England & Wales</i>
1916-20	103	91
1921-25	91	76
1926-30	89	68
1931-35	87	62
1936-40	74	55
1941-45	77.2	49.8
1946	75	43
1947	91.5	41
1948	54.1	34
1949	54.5	32
1950	47.3	29.8
1951	39.9	29.6
1952	43.2	27.6
1953	28.8	26.8
1954	37.3	25.5
1955	28.8	24.9
1956	28.24	23.8
1957	26.55	23.1
1958	31.36	22.6
1959	35.18	22.0
1960	32.58	21.9
1961	33.12	21.6
1962	28.09	21.6
1963	34.56	20.9
1964	27.31	20.0
1965	19.42	19.0
1966	22.05	19.0
1967	20.91	18.3
1968	20.11	18.0
1969	21.52	18.0
1970	31.98	18.0
1971	18.21	18.0
1972	18.44	17.0

A tabular statement of the causes of death of children under the age of one year is given on page 29.

Deaths of Children 1-5 years

	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968
Number of Deaths	3	3	1	8	3

Maternal Mortality

	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968
Number of Deaths	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil

Inquests

	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968
Number of Inquests Held ..	12	52	45	36	52

INFANT MORTALITY, 1972—CAUSES OF DEATH

CODE	CAUSES OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1—2 weeks	2—3 weeks	3—4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and 3 months under	3 months and 6 months under	6 months and 9 months under	9 months and 12 months under	Total Deaths under One Year
B4	Enteritis and other Diarrhoeal Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
B.19(11)	Other Malignant Neoplasms ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
B32	Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
34	Congenital Anomalies ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
B43	Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc. ...	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
B44	Other Cases of Perinatal Mortality ...	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
B46(7)	Other Diseases of Respiratory System ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	5
BE48	All Other Accidents ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
	TOTALS ...	9	—	—	—	9	5	5	1	1	21

TABLE OF CAUSES OF DEATH AT 1972

CODE	CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	Total all Ages		Under 4 weeks		4 weeks & under 1 year		AGE GROUPS IN YEARS																	
									1—4		5—14		15—24		25—34		35—44		45—54		55—64		65—74		75 & over	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
B 4	Enteritis and Other Diarrhoeal Diseases ...	...	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B 5	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
B 6 (2)	Other Tuberculosis ...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
B 18	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ...	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
B 19 (1)	Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity etc. ...	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
B 19 (2)	Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus ...	...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
B 19 (3)	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach ...	...	16	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	4	1	5	4	3	4	—
B 19 (4)	Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine ...	...	20	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	5	8	6	7	3
B 19 (5)	Malignant Neoplasm, Larynx ...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
B 19 (6)	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus ...	...	53	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	2	22	5	18	3	7	—	—
B 19 (7)	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast ...	...	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	7	—	3	—
B 19 (8)	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus ...	...	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	2	—	1	—
B 19 (9)	Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate ...	...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
B 19 (10)	Leukaemia ...	...	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
B 19 (11)	Other Malignant Neoplasms ...	...	21	19	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	3	4	9	6	4	3	2	3	—
B 20	Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms ...	...	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B 21	Diabetes Mellitus ...	...	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
B 46 (1)	Other Endocrine etc. Diseases ...	...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
B 23	Anaemias ...	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
B 46 (3)	Mental Disorders ...	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
B 46 (5)	Other Diseases of Nervous System ...	...	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	1	2	2	1	—
B 26	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ...	...	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	2	1	—
B 27	Hypertensive Disease ...	...	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	2
B 28	Ischaemic Heart Disease ...	...	113	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	17	7	28	8	36	25	28	43	—
B 29	Other Forms of Heart Disease ...	...	14	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	6	9	7	19	—
B 30	Cerebrovascular Disease ...	...	28	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	4	5	2	16	16	3	25	—
B 46 (6)	Other Diseases of Circulatory System ...	...	9	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	1	1	2	4	9	—
B 31	Influenza... ..	...	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—
B 32	Pneumonia ... ..	...	19	21	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	6	1	9	17
B 33 (1)	Bronchitis and Emphysema ...	...	33	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	7	5	2	16	7	10	6
B 33 (2)	Asthma ... ..	...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B 46 (7)	Other Diseases of Respiratory System ...	...	10	4	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	4	1	—
B 34	Peptic Ulcer ... ..	...	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
B 36	Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia ...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B 37	Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
B 46 (8)	Other Diseases of Digestive System ...	...	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	—
B 38	Nephritis and Nephrosis ... ..	...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B 39	Hyperplasia of Prostate ... ..	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
B 46 (9)	Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System ...	...	2	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
B 46 (10)	Diseases of Skin, Subcutaneous Tissue ...	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
B 46 (11)	Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System ...	...	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
B 42	Congenital Anomalies ... ..	...	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B 43	Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc. ...	...	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B 44	Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality ...	...	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B 45	Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions ...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BE 47	Motor Vehicle Accidents ... ..	...	8	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
BE 48	All Other Accidents ... ..	...	6	18	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	2	—	12
TOTAL ALL CAUSES			407	391	7	2	5	7	2	1	7	1	5	1	3	3	16	15	42	36	91	43	132	107	97	175
			798		9		12		3		8		6		6		31		78		134		239		272	

Personal Health Service

Care of Mothers and Young Children

Nursing Service

Vaccination and Immunisation

Ambulance Service

Prevention of Illness (Care and After Care)

Communicable Diseases

Tuberculosis

Leprosy

Venereal Diseases

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Notification of Births

The number of births notified under Section 203 of the Public Health Act. (Total births in the Borough):—

Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	324
Still Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

Included in the above figures were births in the Borough to outside residents:—

Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	159
Still Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

Total births to Bootle mothers—born in the Borough:—

Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	165
Still Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

Domiciliary births to Bootle mothers:—

Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Still Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Births to Bootle mothers in hospitals in the Borough:—

Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125
Still Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Births to Bootle mothers, notified from Hospitals outside the Borough

Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	974
Still Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22

Care of Premature Infants

Notification is made in cases where the birth weight is $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less. In the case of domiciliary confinements every effort is made to secure a separate bedroom for mother and infant, and to provide a draught-proof cot with detachable lining, suitable bedding, hot water bottles and special feeding bottles; if any of the latter requirements are not available they can be provided on loan from the Health Department.

In every case of premature birth occurring at home, close liaison is observed between the midwifery staff and the health visitors. Special reference is made by the hospital authorities to the midwifery service when premature babies are discharged from hospital. Information is given as to the child's general condition and methods of feeding, special attention being paid to these cases by the Staff. Before the midwife relinquishes responsibility, arrangements are made for the health visitor for the district to take over early supervision.

The following notifications of premature live births to mothers ordinarily resident in the Borough were received:—

Hospital (including Bootle Hospital Maternity Annexe)	...	84
Home and Private Nursing Home	... ..	1

85

Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Regulations 1926-1937.

As amended by the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1968

There were no cases of ophthalmia neonatorum notified during the year.

Ante-Natal Clinics

Four Ante-natal Clinics were held each week.

	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968
New Cases	158	131	151	182	231
% total live and still births ..	13·6	9·7	10·8	13·2	15·6
Cases c/f from preceding year	44	53	52	31	47
No. of attendances	686	647	837	933	1491

It should be noted that Bootle patients intending to enter Fazakerley Hospital for confinement usually attend the Ante-Natal clinic held at that hospital.

Relaxation and Mothercraft Clinic

This is a combined effort on the part of the midwife and the health visitor. Both demonstrate and supervise the exercises. Each gives talks on the subjects related to their individual field of work. The talks are simple and are given in a relaxed atmosphere, usually over a cup of tea.

In her talks, the midwife deals with the development of the foetus; the process of labour; bathing the baby; diet during pregnancy; and the layette. The Health Visitor on the other hand deals with infant feeding; normal infant development; immunisation; and positive health.

	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968
No. of patients	102	123	53	22	32
No. of Attendances	407	593	215	89	142
No. of Clinics held	96	98	68	48	48

Post-Natal Clinics

During the year 3 mothers attended for post-natal examination, but it is not known how many mothers attended their own general practitioners for this examination.

Infant Welfare Clinics

Eight infant clinic sessions were conducted weekly.

	New Cases			Total Attendances				
	Born 1972	Born 1967 to 1971	Totals	Born 1972	Born 1967 to 1971	Totals	No. of Sessions	Average attendance per Session
<i>Health Centre—</i>								
Monday	62	22	84	311	402	713	48	14.85
Wednesday	124	37	161	608	694	1302	51	25.53
Thursday	103	44	147	502	784	1286	51	25.22
<i>School Medical Offices</i>								
Tuesday	92	28	120	398	400	798	50	15.96
Thursday	92	22	114	346	375	721	51	14.14
<i>Glovers Lane—</i>								
Tuesday	156	30	186	797	737	1534	51	30.08
Wednesday	130	27	157	554	611	1165	50	23.30
<i>Simons Croft—</i>								
Friday	12	2	14	107	184	291	49	5.94
TOTALS ...	771	212	983	3623	4187	7810	401	19.48

Phenylketonuria

The incidence of this hereditary disease is about one in 10,000 births. The amino acid phenylalanine accumulates in the blood causing impairment of the nervous system, and irreversible brain damage can occur in a matter of weeks. If treatment by diet is started early development can be normal and mental retardation prevented. It is with this in mind that the health visitors strive to have every baby tested as early as possible after birth.

The Guthrie method of testing a sample of the child's urine has been used since March, 1964 and this continued until the early part of 1968. From July, 1968 however, the more accurate Guthrie method of testing a sample of blood obtained by heel prick has been used as the method of choice. The urine method continues for cases where blood is difficult to obtain.

During the year 1 urine and 1,215 bloods were tested.

No case of phenylketonuria was diagnosed during the year.

The following table gives a summary of tests carried out since 1964.

Year	Number of Tests Undertaken		Cases diagnosed
	Urine	Blood	
1964/1965	1548	—	1
1966	1484	—	—
1967	1063	—	—
1968	561	677	—
1969	30	1332	—
1970	16	1311	—
1971	5	1209	—
1972	1	1215	—

Congenital Abnormalities

The following table gives a summary of Congenital Abnormalities notified over the past 5 years, classification based on the recommendations of the Registrar General's Advisory Committee for the Eighth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases.

	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968
Central Nervous System ...	12	9	7	6	11
Ear and Eye	—	—	—	1	2
Alimentary System	2	3	3	2	3
Heart and Great Vessels ...	1	1	10	1	7
Respiratory System	—	—	—	—	—
Uro-genital System	4	3	6	—	3
Limbs	7	5	9	10	14
Other Skeletal	—	1	1	—	—
Other Systems	1	1	—	3	—
Other Malformations	7	5	1	2	2
TOTALS	34	28	37	25	42

Children at Risk

At the end of 1972 the total number of children on the "At Risk" register was 320, of which 43 were carried forward from 1971.

These are children who because of adverse genetic, pre-natal perinatal or post-natal influences are more prone to later handicap.

Children known to be handicapped at an early age, are not included, but are placed on the "Handicapped List".

The health visitors continue extra supervision of the "At Risk" children until it is evident that the child is making normal physical and mental progress. A child with delayed mental or physical development is transferred to the "Handicapped List," thereby making certain that he will be followed up, visited regularly, his progress noted and the information made available to the Medical Officer of Health for early examination and assessment.

Handicapped List

The names of handicapped children are entered in a register, the health visitors' record card marked, and a special card completed and filed separately. These cards are distributed to the health visitors every six months for a summary of their home visits to be recorded. A copy of all medical and hospital reports are also recorded. At corresponding six-monthly intervals a list is submitted to the School Medical Officer. The child is first included on this list on attaining the age of two years. This gives an early picture of the number who may need special education and it also ensures early medical examination and assessment.

The handicapped list "for observation" are included, and if later pronounced no longer handicapped, the School Medical Officer is informed.

36 children born in 1972 were placed on the handicapped list. The defects were:—

Central Nervous System	...	...	...	...	6
Alimentary Canal	...	...	...	...	3
Heart and Circulatory System	...	...	...	...	5
Urinary Tract	...	...	...	...	3
Limbs	...	...	...	...	8
Eyes...	...	...	...	...	1
Muscular System	...	...	...	...	4
Mongoloid	...	...	...	...	4

For Observation

Pigmented Naevus	...	...	...	...	1
Mother suffering from Rubella in pregnancy	...	...	...	...	1
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	36

Welfare Food Service

Distribution centres were as follows:—

Balliol House, Stanley Precinct, Balliol Road, Bootle 20.

Health Centre, Knowsley Road, Bootle 20.

School Medical Clinic, Balliol Road, Bootle 20.

Group Medical Centre, Simons Croft, Bootle.

Glovers Lane Clinic, Glovers Lane, Netherton, Bootle 10.

Total issues over the last 5 years are shown below. The issue of cod liver oil and orange juice was ceased by the Department of Health from the end of July 1972.

	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968
National Dried Milk (Pkts.)	4,291	3,701	5,457	6,619	9,370
Orange Juice (Bts.)	3,182	12,928	11,532	9,405	8,761
Cod Liver Oil (Bts.)	142	924	1,050	884	994
Vitamin Tablets (Pkts.)	3,098	1,837	1,752	1,525	1,001

Proprietary Foods

The following proprietary foods were sold during the year. The figures for the last four years are included for comparison.

	1972	1971	1970	1969
Dried Milk (packets) ..	4,584	9,744	11,328	7,368
Cereal Foods (packets) ..	1,152	2,021	2,040	795
Vitamin Preparations (bottles)	665	696	708	849
Other Preparations (jars) (until November 1972 only)	210	156	150	123
Orange Juice (bottles) (from August 1972)	3,000	—	—	—

Problem Families

A problem family may be defined as a family which, through physical, social, mental or emotional inadequacy is unable to benefit from the facilities currently available to all in the Welfare State in which we live. These families are unable to conform to the accepted patterns of our society, taking more from it than they contribute. They persistently fail to gain from the help and advice available to them from a multiplicity of social agencies, both statutory and voluntary.

In order to co-ordinate the care and assistance given to problem families in the Borough a team of officers, below chief officer level, meet at approximately monthly intervals in Committee under the Chairmanship of the Assistant Town Clerk. The Committee is known as the Health and Ancillary Services Staffs Co-ordinating Committee.

Problem families continue to be visited and supervised by the health visitor on whose district they reside. A register of families is kept. The number and type of case supported during the year may be summarised as follows:—

Bad management	...	...	...	...	12
Domestic difficulties and housing	...	...	...	...	8
Marital disharmony	...	...	...	...	4
Instability in one or both parents	...	...	...	...	6
Neglect and neglect with intemperance	...	...	...	...	6
Desertion	...	...	...	...	3
Illness and inability to cope	...	...	...	...	4
Illegitimacy and infidelity	...	...	...	...	5
					—
					48
					—

At the end of the year the cases were reviewed and the following table summarises the position:—

Improved and removed from register	1
Some improvement but still under supervision...	7
Families removed from district	3
No change	37
	—
	48
	—

In many cases the Women's Royal Voluntary Service render material assistance.

Care of the Unmarried Mother and her Child

Fifty-seven cases were dealt with; these came to the notice of the Department from the following sources:—

Hospitals	49
Health Visitors	7
Midwife	1
	—
	57
	—

The placement of these 57 children was as follows:—

Remained with Mother	48
Legal Adoption	3
Removed from District	3
Mother since married	3
	—
	57
	—

Family Planning

(a) Clinic Service

The Family Planning Service commenced in the Borough in October 1970, for the benefit of all citizens wishing to avail themselves of its services, and has continued to expand during the year. Sessions were held once weekly at Balliol Road Clinic and was staffed by Local Authority personnel, each of whom (doctor and nurses) have received a full course of instruction (theory and practice) from the Family Planning Association. Advice is given to the married and unmarried on all methods of contraceptive technique, and cervical smears taken from every patient starting on oral contraceptives, and again after one year of medication. Cervical smears are also taken from every patient over the age of 25 years. Advice is given to sub-fertile couples, and any patient with marital sexual problems is welcome to discuss their difficulties.

The appointment system was dispensed with for a trial period during the year, because several patients did not attend for their appointments, and others, who came on the spur of the moment, had to be turned away. The system whereby patients first arrive without an appointment is working well and very seldom has anyone been asked to return the following week.

The arrangement with Walton Hospital, whereby any patient requesting an interuterine device, could be referred there directly, continued during the year.

The number of new patients attending the clinic and repeat visits are shown below:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Clinic Sessions</i>	<i>New Cases</i>	<i>Re-Visits</i>	<i>Total Visits</i>	<i>Cervical Smears Taken</i>
1970	10	36	17	53	12
1971	46	153	255	408	70
1972	49	161	491	652	125

(b) Domiciliary Service

The Domiciliary Family Planning Service commenced under the Government's Urban Aid Programme in October 1971, and two sessions per week are held. The patients visited are those who have requested advice via midwife, health visitor or general practitioner, and are usually those who are unwilling or unable, because of the commitments of young children, to attend the clinic.

During 1972, 156 new patients were visited and 557 repeat visits made. The average parity of the patient was 3·0. The majority of patients requested oral contraceptives and a small number were referred to Walton Hospital for interuterine devices. These patients frequently change their methods of contraception for one reason or another, but any patient who becomes established on one method of contraception for 12 months is encouraged to visit the clinic thereafter twice yearly for examination, cervical smear and supplies.

This is a most rewarding service and a true "doctor/patient" relationship has been established.

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Domiciliary Sessions</i>	<i>New Cases</i>	<i>Re-visits</i>	<i>Total Visits</i>
1971 (Oct.-Dec.)	12	99	77	176
1972	96	156	557	713

Dental Treatment of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Young Children

The following report has been supplied by the Dental Officer:—

(a) PATIENTS PROVIDED WITH DENTAL CARE

	<i>Examined</i>	<i>Number Commenced Treatment</i>	<i>No. of treatments completed</i>
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	92	92	69
Children under Five	153	153	144

(b) FORMS OF DENTAL TREATMENT PROVIDED

	<i>Extrac- tions</i>	<i>General Anaes- thetics</i>	<i>Fill- ings</i>	<i>Scal- ings or Scal- ing & Gum Treat- ment</i>	<i>Silver Nitrate Treat- ment</i>	<i>Dres- sings</i>	<i>Dentures Provided upper or lower</i>	
							<i>Com- plete</i>	<i>Par- tial</i>
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	79	13	96	28	—	—	6	8
Children under Five	126	69	47	3	—	—	1	—

X-Ray Examinations.—Facilities for X-ray examinations are available at Glovers Lane Clinic.

The number of expectant and nursing mothers X-rayed during the year was 8.

Assessment and Rehabilitation of Physically Handicapped Children

The Assessment Clinic which started at the Special Care Unit of St. Luke's Junior Training Centre on 7th March, 1968, and moved to the Welfare Centre on 23rd May, 1968, continued to be held each Thursday morning at the Welfare Centre throughout the year.

The clinic was staffed by Dr. B. Hughes, Mrs. M. E. Rice a school nurse, a district nurse and Mrs. Mowatt, a home teacher.

Steady progress was made in the rehabilitation programme during the year. The other activities of the clinic continued as in the previous year. These included, the assessment of the needs of the individual child, instruction in individual rehabilitation, remedial exercises and play, association in play with other physically handicapped and normal children and short periods in small groups in educational activity with the home teacher, Mrs. Mowatt.

There was an average attendance of 7 handicapped children at each session during the year. In addition there were several toddlers, the brothers and sisters of the children whom mothers could not leave alone at home. During the year 4 children left the clinic, two being admitted to a school for the physically handicapped, one was admitted to St. Luke's Special School and one was withdrawn because of his age. All children attending the Assessment Clinic were medically examined by Dr. B. Hughes, and the District Nurse made home visits to ensure that the children were practising with the equipment between clinic sessions.

As in the previous year, mothers not acting as helpers were encouraged to socialise and the "Coffee Morning" atmosphere with its exchange of conversation and experience has done much to increase the mothers' understanding of the problems associated with their children.

Once again, thanks to the untiring work and devotion of Mrs. Rice, the staff and voluntary helpers, the children attending the Assessment Clinic have shown considerable progress physically and socially, and gained benefit from it.

COMMUNITY NURSING SERVICES

Report of the Director of Nursing Services

Mrs. W. WORTHINGTON, J.P., S.R.N., R.S.C.N., R.F.N., S.C.M., M.T.T.D.

At the end of the new management structure of the Nursing Services based on the Mayston Report and implemented by the Borough Council in December 1971 had been in operation for fully twelve months and I am happy to report following a few initial teething problems it settled down to form a more efficient method of management. With overall responsibility through the Medical Officer of Health to the Health Committee of the Council of the three nursing services it has been possible to make a comprehensive assessment of the needs of the Service and use the resources in manpower and finance more efficiently to provide a more effective service for the patient.

Attachment of Nursing Staff to General Practice

Considerable progress was made during the year extending schemes of attachment of nurses to General Practitioners in the Borough and at the end of the year there were eight district nurses attached to eight family doctor practices. In addition there were seven health visitors attachment schemes and one Municipal Midwife continued to attend a general practitioner's weekly ante-natal clinic. At the end of the year all schemes were meeting with approval and further requests had been received to extend the service further. It is hoped by the time of Reorganisation of the National Health Service that all Community Nursing Staff will be involved in attachment schemes with family doctors.

District Nursing Liaison Scheme with Walton Hospital

The Liaison Scheme between Walton Hospital staff and the District Nursing Service continued throughout the year, the Senior District Nurse acting as Liaison Officer. Working closely with her colleagues from the City of Liverpool and Lancashire County Council, she is able to make arrangements in advance of the patient's discharge from hospital to ensure that the continuity of nursing care is maintained. During 1972, 273 Bootle patients were discharged into the care of the district nurse through this Liaison Scheme.

District Midwives, Deliveries in Hospital

The Scheme started at the Fazakerley Hospital Maternity Unit in May 1971 to provide domiciliary midwives with hospital accommodation to which they could admit patients for confinement continued during the year. The scheme operates to provide more deliveries for the Teaching Midwife and her pupil as patients taking part in the scheme are counted as domiciliary cases for the purposes of the Part II Midwifery Training Course.

The mother and baby are escorted home about twelve hours after delivery by midwife and pupil and post-natal nursing care is provided by them for twenty-eight days.

During the year fifty-four mothers were delivered by the midwife and her pupil at Fazakerley Hospital Maternity Unit under this scheme.

At the end of the post-natal period the responsibility for the nursing care and advice to mother and baby is handed to the health visitor. The continuity of care is important and wherever possible the health visitor introduces herself to the mother before the end of the post-natal period. Health visitors have been in attendance at three ante-natal clinics per week at the Maternity Unit making the initial contact with the mother. This has proved to be a very useful exercise, not only to the patient but to the hospital personnel and to the health visitors themselves.

Training of Part II Pupil Midwives

The Part II training of pupil midwives from Fazakerley Hospital Maternity Unit which commenced in 1965 when the Unit was situated at Walton Hospital, continued during the year. The training syllabus, however, at one time dealing purely with domiciliary midwifery has now broadened its scope to embrace the whole of community care. In addition to her deliveries in the home and at the obstetric unit, the pupil midwife now spends some time during the extern period of training with the health visitor, the district nurse and the social worker and practical work is carried out under the supervision of the teaching district midwife, greater emphasis being placed on ante-natal care and parentcraft teaching, the post-natal period having been extended to 28 days.

All pupils attend a course of lectures in Public Health given by the Medical Officer of Health and his Deputy. Pupil midwives based in Bootle receive lectures from the Director of Social Services, the Chief Public Health Inspector, and the Ambulance Officer. Tutorials throughout the course are given by the Director of Nursing Services. During the year, 30 pupils undertook Part II Midwifery Training, and 30 qualified as midwives.

The table which follows shows the statistics from the commencement of these courses in 1965.

No. of Students Attending

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. Courses Commenced</i>	<i>Bootle</i>	<i>Crosby</i>	<i>Kirkby & Prestwich</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Passes</i>
1965	3	12	6	—	18	18
1966	4	16	8	—	24	24
1967	4	16	8	—	24	24
1968	4	15	8	11	34	34
1969	4	12	8	21	41	41
1970	4	12	4	24	40	40
1971	4	14	2	22	38	38
1972	4	17	2	11	30	30

Obstetric Training

Student nurses undertaking the Obstetric Nursing option at Fazakerley Hospital spend a full day in Bootle. During the year, 52 students spent a morning with a midwife and attended a clinic in the afternoon.

Training Courses

Keeping staff up to date with modern techniques in management and nursing care has a high priority if the service to the patient is to remain effective, and members of staff attended the following courses during the year:—

1. Management

A health visitor, a midwife and a district nurse completed the first line management course at William Rathbone Staff College.

2. Certificate in Family Planning

Three health visitors and four midwives attended courses and obtained the Certificate in Family Planning from the Family Planning Association.

3. Audiology

Four health visitors and two school nurses completed a course in Audiology at the University of Manchester.

4. National Certificate of District Nursing

Two district nurses were seconded to Liverpool for District Nurse Training and both were successful in obtaining the National Certificate of District Nursing.

5. Refresher Courses for Midwives

Midwives are required to attend refresher courses every five years and during 1972 three midwives attended a refresher course.

6. Health Visitor Certificate

In August 1972 one student health visitor completed her course of training and qualified as a health visitor.

MUNICIPAL MIDWIFERY SERVICE

Staff

The establishment provides for a Nursing Officer—Midwifery and twelve midwives. At the end of the year the Nursing Officer and seven midwives were in post.

Notification of Intention to Practice

Twenty midwives gave notice during the year of their intention to practice midwifery in the Borough; eleven of these were municipal midwives, and nine were midwives in the Bootle Hospital Maternity Annexe.

Transport

The Nursing Officer and six midwives receive an essential car users allowance based on mileage.

Radio Telecommunication

The use of telecommunication, introduced into the Midwifery Service in July 1971 continued during the year. The Base Station at the Ambulance Service Headquarters relays messages to and from midwives on the district. The use of the equipment has considerably improved the service to the patient, the midwife being able to concentrate fully on her professional duties.

Ante-Natal Clinics

The Municipal midwives held ante-natal clinics at the following centres :—

Glovers Lane Clinic	Monday	1.30—4.00 p.m.
School Medical Clinic, Balliol Road	Monday	1.30—4.00 p.m.
Knowsley Road Clinic	Tuesday	1.30—4.00 p.m.
Simons Croft	Thursday	1.30—4.00 p.m.

Gas and Air Analgesia

All the municipal midwives are qualified to administer inhalation analgesia, 7 sets are in use, one of which is kept at the Ambulance Station and conveyed to the patients home when required. The remaining 6 sets are kept at the homes of midwives who use cars on duty.

During the year, entonox analgesia was given in 88 cases; Pethil-ofan was administered in 82 cases.

Medical Aid

The services of medical practitioners were requested in 37 cases during the year. In all cases the medical practitioners had arranged to provide the patient with maternity medical services under the National Health Service Act, 1946.

Cases Attended by Municipal Midwives

Confinements attended—

Home	41	
Fazakerley Hospital	54	
	—	95
Home visits (ante-natal)	2,473	
Home visits (puerperium)	2,182	

In addition, the midwives made 10,814 home visits to cases discharged from hospital or maternity home before the tenth day as follows:—

	Patients discharged	Visits paid by midwives
Fazakerley Hospital	834	7,748
Bootle Hospital Maternity Annexe	128	916
Liverpool Maternity Hospital ...	165	1,440
Mill Road Maternity Hospital ..	55	422
Others	37	288
	<hr/> 1,219	<hr/> 10,814

Early Discharges

Of the 1,219 patients discharged from hospital before the tenth day:—

128 were discharged at 48 hours;

788 were discharged at 5 days;

303 were discharged after 5 days.

Births

Of the total of 1,164 notified live and still births to Bootle mothers the municipal midwives attended 95 of which 54 were delivered in Fazakerley Hospital, and the remaining births took place in the following institutions:—

Fazakerley Hospital	...	...	...	...	736
Liverpool Maternity Hospital	...	...	...	...	144
Bootle Hospital Maternity Annexe	...	...	...	...	127
Other Hospitals	...	...	...	...	62
(These figures include 25 still births)					1,069

Patients engage the services of the midwife nearest to their own homes, and the midwife is responsible for their ante-natal care from the date of booking.

It is the practice where possible for a midwife to accompany all cases of haemorrhage associated with pregnancy to hospital in the ambulance. These cases include early bleedings in pregnancy (abortions), ante and post-partum haemorrhages. In addition, ambulance emergency (999) calls where the patient is pregnant and has not been seen by a doctor are accompanied. During the year 186 patients were accompanied to hospital by a municipal midwife. In addition, a midwife accompanies patients discharged home from hospital before the fifth day following confinement.

HEALTH VISITING SERVICE

The Establishment provides for a Nursing Officer, 13 Health Visitors and 2 Clinic Nurses.

At the end of the year the staff in post comprised a Nursing Officer, 10 Health Visitors (2 of whom resigned at the end of the year) and two Clinic Nurses.

Transport

Six Health Visitors are receiving essential car users allowances, based on mileage.

Visits

During 1972, the following visits were made by the Health Visitors:—

<i>Domiciliary Visits</i>	<i>Individual Families</i>	<i>Total Visits</i>
Children under 1 year	1,227	5,841
Children 1-5 years	6,189	9,129
Geriatric Visits	123	150
Infectious Diseases	98	98
Ante-Natal	158	158
Request by General Practitioner ..	129	213
Special Social Visits	208	208
Others	—	—
Totals	8,132	15,797

During 1972, the following sessional visits were made:—

<i>Visits to</i>	<i>Number of Sessions</i>
Clinics	1,273
Hospitals	85
Doctors' Surgeries	127
Nurseries	225
Total	1,710

Hearing Screening Test on Pre-School Children

It is important that deaf and partially hearing children receive early treatment and commence their education in some cases before they reach the age of five years.

All children in the Borough from 9 months old are given the opportunity to have a hearing test.

During 1972, 698 children had these tests and 18 children were referred for specialised advice and treatment.

Mothercraft and Relaxation Clinic

Mothercraft and Relaxation Clinics are held as a joint venture with the Midwifery Service at Glovers Lane Clinic and Balliol Road Clinic on Monday afternoons.

During the year 96 sessions were held at which 102 patients made 407 visits.

DISTRICT NURSING SERVICE

Staff

The establishment provides for a Nursing Officer and fifteen District Nurses. At the end of the year the staff consisted of the Nursing Officer (who is a Queen's Nurse), 4 full time Queen's Nurses, 2 full time Nurses with the National Certificate in District Nursing, 7 full time State Registered Nurses, and 2 full time State Enrolled Nurses.

Transport

14 nurses have been granted a car allowance. If the nurse prefers to use a cycle, a cycle allowance of £1 per month is granted by the Council.

Source of new Cases

Source	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
General Practitioners	552	551	505	519	728
Hospitals	221	305	269	381	389
All Sections of Health Department	33	46	29	38	95
Direct from relatives and friends	28	25	24	16	29
TOTALS	834	927	827	954	1,241

Visits

There were 37,954 visits paid to 1,590 patients during the year including 349 cases carried over from 1971.

It is apparent that the increase in both visits and cases is due to the Attachment Schemes now in operation.

Day Cases

Selected patients are discharged from Walton Hospital, hours after having had an operation. The District Nurse visits at 10 p.m. the same evening and makes 2 visits daily for 3 days and then reduces her visits to once a day for the remainder of the week. A domiciliary visit is also made

during the afternoon the patient undergoes the operation to ensure preparations to receive the patient are satisfactory and give assurance to relatives.

During the year 11 patients were discharged home on the same day as they underwent an operation.

General Nursing Care

As in previous years, a large number of the patients attended have been elderly patients requiring general nursing care. Of the 1,590 patients dealt with during the year 888 or 55·19% were over 65 years of age. The number of elderly patients nursed in the previous year was 638, or 49·23% of all patients. The elderly bedfast patient, the arthritic, or the patient recovering from a cerebral catastrophe requires a prolonged course of general nursing and rehabilitation and this is work which is very demanding of the time of the trained nurse.

Sick Children

The number of children cared for totalled 25 (or 4% of the total patients) of which 8 were children handicapped by Spina Bifida. One District Nurse with Registered Sick Children's Nursing training, cares for these children and during the year made 221 visits. She also attends the Assessment Clinic once weekly.

Enuresis

The treatment of enuresis by means of the Pad and Alarm Bell Apparatus is supervised in the home by the district nurse. Cases are referred by the School Medical Officer or the family doctor, and a total of usually six visits is made by the district nurse to explain the use of the apparatus and ensure it is being used properly. The co-operation of the parent is essential, and they must be prepared to get up themselves when the bell rings to supervise the child and to reset the alarm. During the year, six outfits were in use and details of the 19 cases treated are shown in the Annual Report of the Principal School Medical Officer for this year.

Sick Room Equipment

In many instances effective nursing requires the use of suitable sick-room equipment. Not only does it assist in the comfort of the patient but it allows many patients to be nursed at home who might otherwise need admission to hospital. Items of sick-room equipment are available on loan to patients through the District Nursing Service. Recent additions to the equipment include two sheepskins, used for the prevention of bed sores in cases confined to bed for long periods.

During the year the following items were issued on loan to patients:—

Bed Pans	...	...	107	Sorbo Rings	...	...	33
Mackintosh Sheets	...	...	59	Air Rings	...	...	29
Back Rests	...	...	60	Bed Cradles	...	...	16
Wheel Chairs	...	...	39	Oxford Hoists	...	...	1
Urinals	...	...	63	Pennryn Hoists	...	...	1
Commodore	...	...	61	Air Cushions	...	...	2

Supply of Incontinence Pads

The scheme whereby incontinence pads are issued free to incontinent bedfast and ambulant patients continued during the year. 147 patients (4 more than last year) were supplied with pads and rolls.

An allowance of sixteen pads per patient per week is made free of cost but any in excess of this may be obtained on payment of the cost price. The scheme was amended in September 1971, when provision was made for the issue of four rolls per week to be made to incontinent physically handicapped children. No requests were made during the year for incontinence pads in excess of the free issue. A collection/disposal service operates for all patients who use incontinence pads.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Smallpox Vaccination

In accordance with advice contained in the Department of Health and Social Security Circular 54/71 vaccination against smallpox is no longer recommended as a routine procedure in early childhood.

The numbers dealt with are shown in the table below:—

	Under 2 years	2-4 years	5-15 years	16— years	Total 1972	1971	1970	1969	1968
No. Vaccinated by Clinic Staff ...	9	6	3	2	20	190	406	196	319
No. Vaccinated by General Pract. ...	10	3	6	30	49	145	153	196	141
No. Re-Vaccinated by Clinic Staff ...	—	—	—	9	9	62	208	34	100
No. Re-Vaccinated by General Pract. ...	—	1	5	68	74	65	96	103	47
	19	10	14	109	152	462	863	529	607

Vaccination—Poliomyelitis

The number of persons vaccinated during the last five years was as follows:—

	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968
Complete primary course	1,057	1,125	1,000	618	1,113
Booster Doses ...	676	1,005	712	82	745

Vaccination—Measles

During the year 339 children were vaccinated compared with 313 in 1971.

The figures for the last five years are shown in the following table.

YEAR	AGE OF CHILD						TOTAL
	Under 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-8 years	8 + years	
1968	1	158	196	184	673	507	1719
1969	—	117	107	35	60	—	319
1970	1	114	137	47	44	—	343
1971	—	160	116	23	13	1	313
1972	—	132	140	38	28	1	339

Immunisation—Diphtheria, Tetanus and Whooping Cough

	Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-15 years	16— years	Total 1972	1971	1970	1969	1968
Triple Antigen ...	12	664	15	6	697	731	722	495	895
Diphtheria/Tetanus	—	7	222	99	328	236	258	14	360
Tetanus	—	—	1	2	3	6	15	10	18
Total protected against Diphtheria ...	12	671	237	105	1025	967	980	509	1255
Whooping Cough ...	12	664	15	6	697	731	722	495	895
Tetanus ...	12	671	238	107	1028	973	995	519	1273
Reinforcing Doses: Triple Antigen ...	—	1	46	3	50	51	43	51	48
Diphtheria/Tetanus	—	—	628	39	667	1009	639	18	652
Tetanus ...	—	—	5	9	14	25	26	2	3

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Report of the Ambulance Officer

Mr. T. SLATER, N.I.A.I.

Staff

The staff establishment is as follows:—

Ambulance Officer
4 Shift Leaders
21 Ambulancemen
Control Assistant

During the year resignations were received from two ambulance men and on the 31st December one of these posts was vacant.

Headquarters

The Section is controlled from the Station Headquarters in Markfield Road.

The Station is manned 24 hours a day, and in addition to normal ambulance calls, accepts calls for the Midwifery and District Nursing Services outside the normal office hours.

Staff Training

In accordance with N.J.C. Circular NM 192 A issued in June 1969 and the recommendations of the Ambulance Service Advisory Committee, the attendance of staff on training courses continued during the year, and in this respect 7 ambulancemen attended 2 week Refresher Training Courses at Lancashire County Council Ambulance Training School.

The "In Service" training programme continued during 1972, and the staff received training in "Ambulance Aid" subjects, and in the use of new equipment. The advice to Local Health Authorities contained in the Department of Health and Social Security Circular LHAL 31/72 and dated 8th August, 1972, recommending them to set up an 'In-service' training programme in their Ambulance Service was found to conform to the Bootle programme.

Mutual Aid

Arrangements with the Lancashire County Council and the Liverpool City Council for mutual aid in cases of emergency continued.

During the year the Service provided assistance on 82 occasions, requesting similar assistance on 28 occasions.

Vehicles

At the end of the year the ambulance fleet consisted of 10 vehicles, as follows:—7 ambulances, 1 dual purpose vehicle, 1 sitting case vehicle, and 1 twelve seater omnicoach. Two Ford Transit type vehicles were received new in February/March, replacing two nine year old vehicles,

Total vehicle mileage for the year was 118,424 compared with 116,785 miles in the previous year.

At the end of 1972 the ages of vehicles were as follows:—

Age of Vehicles in Years

Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10
2	1	1	2	1	1	—	1	—	1

Radio Telephone Equipment

All vehicles in use are fitted with radio/telephone equipment, and vehicle control is exercised from the Service Headquarters.

In July, the Health Committee gave approval to the replacement of existing equipment with new multi-channel equipment to Department of Health specifications as recommended in Circular LHAL 14/71. Equipment was planned for replacement at the end of 1972.

Contact with Midwives is exercised via separately channeled radio/telephone equipment, with the main control at Service Headquarters. Each Midwife is issued with a portable transmitter and receiver.

Calls

During the year the number of calls necessitating vehicle turnouts were as follows:—

Type of call	Day 7 a.m.- 11 p.m.	Night 11 p.m.- 7 a.m.	Totals 1972	Totals 1971	Totals 1970
Hospital Transfers	9,246	72	9,318	9,496	9,028
Accidents and Emergencies:					
(a) Docks	234	27	261	287	316
(b) Industrial	150	15	165	150	155
(c) Road Traffic Accidents...	214	42	256	256	295
(d) Home	1,236	399	1,635	1,417	1,331
(e) Others	640	146	786	857	854
Hospital Admissions	1,617	131	1,748	2,019	2,067
Infections	91	4	95	151	269
Maternity	376	268	644	695	733
Mental Health	478	1	479	475	476
Removals for Other Local Authorities	69	4	73	75	82
Abortive and Malicious	406	109	515	445	463
Midwife Duty	12	4	16	12	20
TOTALS	14,769	1,230	15,999	16,335	16,129

Patients

The number of patients carried has continued to increase. During 1972 the increase was partially accounted for by the Section's involvement with the carriage of geriatric patients to and from the new Geriatric Day Unit at Fazakerley Hospital, which opened in May.

The table below gives comparative figures:—

	1972	1971	1970	1969
Patients Carried	32,740	31,689	30,650	28,911

During 1972, the total included 3,581 mentally handicapped pupils transported to and from the Adult Training Centre and St. Luke's School.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS

(CARE AND AFTER-CARE)

Tuberculosis

The treatment of tuberculous patients is carried out by the Chest Physician employed by the Liverpool Regional Hospital Board and the patient's family doctor. Patients are seen at the Chest Clinic, part of the Health Centre in Knowsley Road where tuberculosis visitors employed by the Local Authority attend regularly and are engaged in the domiciliary visiting of notified cases and their contacts. Patients are assisted by the provision of sputum flasks and other nursing requisites.

Where the housing accommodation is overcrowded or unsuitable, representations are made by the Medical Officer of Health to the Housing Committee so that priority can be given to such cases.

Two tuberculosis visitors are employed, and during the year they made 1,722 visits to patients at home.

B.C.G. Vaccination

It is the practice of the Authority to carry out B.C.G. testing and immunisation of children aged 13 years and over. This work is carried out in the schools and is reported in the Annual Report of the Principal School Medical Officer for the year.

CERVICAL CYTOLOGY

(Prevention of Cancer of the Cervix)

The Department of Health and Social Security Circular LHAL 33/71 set out revised arrangements for the recall of patients for cervical cytological re-examination. A National Health Service Central Register was established in Southport which, with effect from January 1972, became responsible for the recall systems being operated by Hospitals, General Practitioners and Local Health Authorities, replacing these schemes with a standard 5 year recall system.

The 3 year recall system in Bootle was therefore discontinued and a reduction over the previous year in re-examinations resulted. The number of weekly sessions held at Balliol Road Clinic was gradually reduced to one per week and in the 59 sessions held during the year tests were carried out on 377 women, none of whom were found to be positive.

The Municipal Midwives continued to take smears from mothers in the post-natal period, and during the year 31 smears were taken, none of which were positive.

In the industrial field, a request was received from the Metal Box Co. Ltd., in Netherton, and 125 women employees were tested and none were found to be positive.

The table which follows shows the results of these examinations yearly from 1968.

CERVICAL CYTOLOGY	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Sessions held (Clinic) ...	50	49	72	94	59
1st Examinations ...	253	356	635	503	216
Re-Examinations ...	43	30	13	404	161
Examinations (Domiciliary)	—	—	68	48	31
Examinations (Industrial) ...	—	—	77	594	125
Examinations (Family Planning)	—	—	12	70	125
Positives found ...	4	5	2	5	—

Provision of Sick Room Equipment

Requests for the loan of sick room equipment should be made to Nursing Officer, District Nursing, at the Health Department, Balliol House, Stanley Precinct. The items issued on loan to patients during the year are shown in the section on District Nursing Service.

Convalescence

In accordance with Section 28, of the National Health Service Act, 1946, convalescence not involving medical treatment is arranged for patients recommended by general practitioners. A period of convalescence was approved by the Health Committee for 13 adults during the year.

Fluoridation

No progress in the fluoridation of water supplies can be reported during the year. The Bootle Council once again affirmed its resolutions of 1963, 1965, 1968 and 1969 in favour of adding fluoride to the water supply. The County Borough of Bootle, however, receives its water supply from the City of Liverpool and it is to be regretted that the City Council has not yet been able to show favour for a Scheme to add fluoride to the water supply. Such a scheme, if implemented, would prevent a considerable amount of tooth decay in children and thus release pressure on the School Dental Service.

CHIROPODY

Staff

The establishment provides for one Chief Chiropodist and one Senior Chiropodist. At the end of the year Mr. J. Waters, Chief Chiropodist, was practising single-handed, Mrs. A. Davis having resigned from her post on 1st October, 1972.

Premises

The Chiropodists operate from two surgeries, one at Knowsley Road Clinic and the other at Glovers Lane Clinic, where Chiropody sessions commenced in May, following the adaptation of a room for use by the service.

Where patients are unable to attend the clinic because of difficulty in walking, ambulance transport is provided, and provision is also made for domiciliary visits, where necessary.

All patients enjoy a free service.

<i>Clinic Sessions</i>	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968
No. of Sessions Held	497	373	312	232	196
No. of Treatments Given ..	3,047	2,159	1,944	1,449	1,180

No. of Expectant Mothers on Register	4	2	5	1	4
No. of Handicapped Persons on Register	37	84	24	17	10
No. of Old Age Pensioners on Register	725	810	436	347	320
Total Number on Clinic Register	766	896	465	365	334

<i>Domiciliary Sessions</i>	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968
No. of Treatments Given ..	767	699	647	599	582
Total No. on Domiciliary Register	245	208	170	125	128

HEALTH EDUCATION

Report of the Health Education Co-ordinator

Mr. A. WINSHIP

The Health Education Service expanded its activities during the year, especially in the secondary schools, as recognition of its value as a preventative service became increasingly known.

Equipment and Visual Aids

During the year more display equipment was purchased so that greater coverage of the Borough could be given. A start has now been made in the purchasing of visual aids to help the health educators in the field, and included film strips and slides and more recently taped commentaries. Posters and pamphlets were again obtained through the usual agencies but extensive use of these is constrained by the financial resources available to the service.

Campaigns

In December a major campaign was mounted under the general heading "Will this be a Merry Christmas?" and featured aspects of home safety, dental hygiene and safe toys. It was mounted in the clinics and received favourable comment from both members of the public and the press, who gave it good coverage. Further major campaigns are planned for the coming year and "reminder" campaigns will be held throughout the year.

Schools

A comprehensive health education programme is now in operation at the Countess of Derby School, involving 2 health visitors on a one year course for fifth form members, and a two year course leading to the awarding of a C.S.E. in Child Care.

The General Nursing Council have agreed to accept the C.S.E. in Child Care, if obtained at Grade 1, as a G.C.E. 'O' Level equivalent for entry to the nursing profession.

Health Visitors are also participating in health education programmes at St. Catherine's School and Hillside School.

In July we were delighted that Hillside School invited the Department to give a further series of talks, and these included dental hygiene, foot care, family planning, sexually transmitted diseases and child care.

It is difficult to assess the amount of health education carried out on a personal basis between the domiciliary nurse and her patient, but it is felt to be the most useful form.

Merseyside Cancer Education Committee

The work of the Committee continued in the Merseyside Region during the year and six public addresses were given in Bootle.

Leaflets, posters and film strip teaching kits were also available to Constituent Authorities for use in health education programmes and covered the following subjects:—Cervical Cytology, Smoking and Lung Cancer; Cancer of the breast and self-examination; as well as general facts on the development and early diagnosis of cancer.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

The number of cases of infectious disease notified during the year was as follows:—

	Cases Notified				
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	9	1	7	43	4
Infective Jaundice	19	22	21	3	5
Leprosy... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Leptospirosis	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	252	108	515	20	671
Meningitis	—	1	—	1	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	1	1
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—
Plague	—	—	—	—	—
Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	10	11	8	7	6
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Tetanus	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	31	37	37	19	19
Typhoid Fever... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Typhus	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	27	2	48	3	1
Yellow Fever	—	—	—	—	—

Food Poisoning

Food Poisoning notifications (corrected) were returned to the Registrar General as Follows:—

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
TOTAL	Nil	2	42	5	11
<i>Outbreaks due to Identified agents:</i>					
Total outbreaks	Nil	Nil	1	—	—
Total cases	Nil	Nil	33	—	—
<i>Outbreaks due to Undiscovered Causes:</i>					
Total outbreaks	Nil	Nil	—	—	—
Total cases	Nil	Nil	—	—	—
<i>Single cases:</i>					
Agents identified	Nil	2	9	5	11
Unknown cause	Nil	Nil	—	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS

Register

The number of patients on the register at 31st December, 1972, totalled 607. The patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis totalled 590. The patients suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis totalled 17.

Incidence

The number of new cases notified during the year under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930, was 19 (17 pulmonary and 2 non-pulmonary), as it was in the previous year. Notifications during recent years were as follows:—

Year							Tuberculosis Notifications
1962	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
1963	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
1964	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
1965	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
1966	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
1967	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
1968	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
1969	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
1970	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
1971	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
1972	...	...	...	...	...	...	19

Mortality

There were 2 deaths from tuberculosis during the year.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

Incidence

Seventeen new cases suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during 1972. The numbers notified during the past few years were as follows:—

Year							Notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis
1962	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
1963	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
1964	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
1965	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
1966	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
1967	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
1968	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
1969	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
1970	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
1971	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
1972	...	...	...	...	...	...	17

Mortality

There was one death certified as being due to pulmonary tuberculosis during the year.

Chest Clinic

During the year the Chest Physician examined 245 persons of whom 18 were eventually diagnosed as tuberculous. Attention continued to be paid to securing the attendance for examination of contacts of notified cases and 184 contacts were examined during the year. The tuberculosis visitors made 1,722 visits to homes of tuberculosis patients.

During the year 95 children received B.C.G. vaccination at the Chest Clinic.

The number of contacts examined and the number of home visits during the past few years is shown in the following table:—

Year				Contacts examined	Home Visits	
1962	...	...	...	308 ...	...	2,938
1963	...	...	...	323 ...	...	2,560
1964	...	...	...	295 ...	...	2,202
1965	...	...	...	264 ...	...	1,848
1966	...	...	...	424 ...	...	1,889
1967	...	...	...	306 ...	...	1,831
1968	...	...	...	289 ...	...	1,572
1969	...	...	...	216 ...	...	2,032
1970	...	...	...	238 ...	...	2,165
1971	...	...	...	199 ...	...	2,407
1972	...	...	...	184 ...	...	1,722

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

Incidence

During the year two new cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified as compared with none in 1971.

Mortality

One death was certified to be due to non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

PREVENTIVE, CARE AND AFTER-CARE SERVICES

Ascertainment of Contacts

In every case, after receipt of a notification, a visit is paid to the home with the object of tracing contacts and arrangements are made for their examination at the Chest Clinic. In the case of children under 15, the Chest Physician examines with a view to ascertaining whether B.C.G. vaccination should be given. Adults are referred to the Mass Miniature Radiography Unit for a chest X-Ray.

Special clinics are held twice weekly for children who are contacts of notified and known cases. By this means the children are kept separate from any known cases of tuberculosis while attending the Clinic.

The number of contacts examined in relation to the number of notified cases in recent years is as follows:—

Year	Cases Notified (Pulmonary)	Contacts examined
1960	45	240
1961	51	452
1962	40	308
1963	69	323
1964	40	295
1965	40	264
1966	45	424
1967	28	306
1968	31	289
1969	32	216
1970	30	238
1971	19	199
1972	17	184

TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY, BOOTLE AND
ENGLAND AND WALES, 1937—1972

<i>Year</i>	<i>Death Rate from Tuberculosis (All Forms) per 1,000 population</i>	
	<i>BOOTLE</i>	<i>England & Wales</i>
1937	1·11	0·69
1938	1·05	0·63
1939	1·08	0·58
1940	1·03	0·67
1941	1·62	0·73
1942	1·37	0·65
1943	1·28	0·67
1944	1·14	0·63
1945	1·01	0·62
1946	1·20	0·55
1947	0·92	0·55
1948	0·92	0·51
1949	1·04	0·45
1950	0·88	0·36
1951	0·54	0·31
1952	0·53	0·24
1953	0·29	0·20
1954	0·27	0·18
1955	0·23	0·15
1956	0·11	0·12
1957	0·24	0·10
1958	0·09	0·10
1959	0·09	0·08
1960	0·15	0·07
1961	0·22	0·07
1962	0·18	0·07
1963	0·05	0·06
1964	0·07	0·05
1965	0·04	0·05
1966	0·08	0·05
1967	0·02	0·04
1968	0·04	0·03
1969	0·04	0·02
1970	0·13	0·02
1971	0·00	0·02
1972	0·03	0·03

PUBLIC HEALTH (LEPROSY) REGULATIONS, 1966

These regulations became operative on the 1st March, 1966.

Leprosy was made notifiable in England and Wales in 1951, but all information concerning the incidence of this disease had to be sent directly by the general practitioner or the hospital doctor to the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health.

Under the new Public Health (Leprosy) Regulations, 1966, confidentiality will be maintained, but notifications will be sent instead to the Medical Officer of the Local Health Authority in which the patient is situated. The Medical Officer of Health will in turn transmit the information to the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health.

In this way any patient suffering from Leprosy will be brought within the scope of the Health and Welfare Services simply and immediately and, at the same time, the powers given to Medical Officers of Health in the Public Health Acts of 1936, and 1961, for preventing the spread of disease will now apply to Leprosy.

During the year there were no cases of Leprosy notified in the Borough.

VENEREAL DISEASES

The treatment of venereal disease became the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board as from the 5th July, 1948. Facilities for the treatment of these diseases have been available to Bootle residents at a special clinic held at Bootle Hospital until the 31st December, 1965, when this clinic closed. Since the 1st January, 1966 the treatment of male patients has been undertaken at the Seamen's Dispensary, Liverpool, and the same facilities are available to female patients at the Liverpool Royal Infirmary and at the Newsham General Hospital. The special clinic of the Royal Infirmary, Liverpool also treats male patients.

The following tables show the number of new cases treated at the Liverpool Venereal Diseases Clinics 1967 to 1972.

Total New Cases

1968		1969		1970		1971		1972	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
154	55	168	61	190	66	174	71	179	87
209		229		256		245		266	

Seamen's Dispensary—Males

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
New Patients Examined	117	120	130	111	96
New Cases—Syphilis	1	1	1	2	1
New Cases—Gonorrhoea	13	25	34	30	22
New Cases—Others Requiring treatment	103	94	95	79	73

Liverpool Royal Infirmary

		1968		1969		1970		1971		1972	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
New Patients Examined	...	37	33	48	45	60	49	63	56	83	76
New Cases—Syphilis	...	2	3	1	2	—	1	3	—	1	1
New Cases—Gonorrhoea	...	11	11	14	11	20	12	17	7	14	14
New Cases—Others requiring treatment		24	19	33	32	40	36	43	49	68	61

Newsham General Hospital—Female

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
New Patients Examined	22	16	17	15	11
New Cases—Syphilis	—	—	1	—	—
New Cases—Gonorrhoea	4	4	6	4	2
New Cases—Others requiring treatment	18	12	10	11	9

Environmental Health Service

**H. Parsonage, FRSB, MAPHI,
Chief Public Health Inspector.**

Foreword

Nuisances and Defects

Food and Drugs/Food Hygiene

Factories Act 1961

Offices Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963

Air Pollution

Housing

General

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector

Mr. H. PARSONAGE, F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

During the year further progress was made in the Council's Slum Clearance Programme. Five compulsory purchase orders were made in respect of 5 clearance areas, containing 222 houses occupied by 806 persons.

Three public inquiries were held as a result of objections received against the confirmation of compulsory purchase orders. The orders were subsequently confirmed without modification.

The great majority of unfit properties have now been dealt with by way of slum clearance and there are now only 924 unfit properties remaining in the current programme.

The amount of smoke and sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere is measured by means of the volumetric apparatus, and it is encouraging to find that the readings indicate a continuing reduction of these pollutants in established smoke control areas.

A sample survey of premises in the next proposed smoke control area (Smoke Control Area No. 13) was carried out and other necessary preliminary steps were taken with a view to the making of a Smoke Control Order early next year. The establishment of this area will bring the number of properties included in smoke control areas to 10,994. The acreage covered by smoke control orders will be 1,824, more than half of the area of the County Borough.

The amount of food received at the Containerbase and warehouses increased by some thousands of tons. A total of 42,204 tons of imported food was received during 1972, as against 13,281 tons in 1970 when the Containerbase first became operational, a threefold increase. It is expected that the amount of imported foodstuffs will continue to increase as the Containerbase is not yet working to full capacity. Most of the foodstuffs are imported from Australia, but during 1972, for the first time, foodstuffs were imported from the Far East, a total of 21,904 tons. Foodstuffs from both Australia and the Far East were found to be in excellent condition, only a very small percentage had to be condemned.

Altogether, 1,448 visits of inspection were made to premises where food is prepared for sale, or sold, for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations.

It was encouraging to find that standards of hygiene generally were being maintained, although, as stated in previous Annual Reports, there is still room for improvement, especially in personal hygiene. The working conditions of persons employed in offices and shops are controlled by the provisions of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963. The total number of registered premises is now 842, and 928 visits of inspections were made to these premises during the year. Generally speaking, no serious difficulty has been experienced in the enforcement of the Act. Further details of the administration of the Act are set out elsewhere in this Report. Complaints of excessive noise continue to be received at the

Department, nearly all of them quite justified. It is understood that the Secretary of State for the Environment intends to include in the Parliamentary Timetable a new Noise Abatement Bill which will contain a provision for the establishment of Noise Abatement Zones. May we hope that the implementation of these new powers will provide areas of the Borough where the public will be able to enjoy a comparatively quiet and peaceful environment?

There were 2,097 complaints from householders, and notices were served in respect of 1,293 nuisances, a reduction of 1,981 nuisances on the previous year. Altogether, 1,743 nuisances were abated by the end of the year.

The significant reduction in the number of nuisances is no doubt due to the amount of grant-aided repair and improvement work to dwelling houses as provided for in the Housing Acts.

The provisions of the Public Health Acts and the Bootle Corporation Acts, which enable repair work to be carried out by the Corporation by default or by agreement, have proved of great value, as the slow process of instituting legal proceedings is obviated and conditions inimical to health are speedily removed.

In preparation for Local Government Reorganisation in 1974, project groups of selected officers have been constituted and charged with the task of assembling information about existing practices, procedures and standards of provision by the constituent Authorities, and to forecast problems likely to arise out of Local Government Reorganisation. The Chief and Deputy Chief Public Health Inspectors are both members of a number of project groups concerned with the Environmental Health Services, Housing, Food and Drugs and The Merseyside Structure Plan (Environmental Studies Group).

I wish to place on record my appreciation of my Deputy, Mr. A. Downie, and all members of the staff for their willing co-operation and enthusiasm in dealing with the increasing amount and complexity of the work in the County Borough.

The following pages contain details of the work of the Public Health Inspectorate during the year.

SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS MADE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS, 1972

STATUTORY ACT	Visits Inspections	Notices Served		Nuisances		Contraventions		Notices Abated	
		Informal	Formal	Reported	Abated	Reported	Abated	Informal	Formal
PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1936-61									
Complaints Investigated	2,097	28	934	1,293	1,743	—	—	28	632
Inspections and Re-inspections	3,193								
FACTORIES ACTS									
Inspection of Factories (Mech.)	539	2	—	—	—	7	7	2	—
Inspection of Factories (Non-Mech.)	82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Premises	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT									
General Inspections	477	46	—	—	—	147	174	73	—
Re-visits	451	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960									
Routine Inspections	1,448	49	—	—	—	327	169	69	—
CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956									
No. of Visits and Inspections (1) Houses	540								
(2) Factories	26								
No. of Observations (1) Houses and (2) Factories	142	—	—	—	—	28	28	—	—
HOUSING ACTS									
Overcrowding	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Houses in Multiple Occupation, Visits and re-visits	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rooms measured for permitted numbers	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

MISCELLANEOUS INSPECTIONS AND VISITS:—

Atmospheric Recording Stations	387	Noise	145	Vermineous Infestations—Cockroaches, Ants, Fleas, Bugs	666
Inspection of Corporation Houses, Voids, etc.	558	Pet Stores	14	Pigeons	25
Inspections re Housing Applications	527	Offensive Trades	22	Interviews owners/contractors	79
Infectious Diseases Visits and Re-visits	244	Merchandise Marks Act	4	Examination of Plans	146
Investigations for food complaints	146	Diseases of Animals	20	Other Incidental Visits	518
Faecal specimens obtained for examination	187	Nightdress Regulations	15	<i>Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949</i>	3,864
Betting Shops	58	No. of Removals arranged	293	Complaints	8,817
		No. of premises treated prior to removal	92	Premises inspected and re-inspected	194
		Dust and Effluvia		Drains tested, and/or sealed	

SUMMARY OF NUISANCES AND DEFECTS

Public Health Act, 1936

Bootle Corporation Acts, Water Act.

Choked/defective drains	53
Choked/defective rainwater pipes, waste pipes and gutters	123
Defective yard walls, doors, frames	39
Defective water closets	115
Defective house roofs	208
Defects in domestic water supply	32
Defective yard surfaces	37
Dampness in dwellings	209
Defective plasterwork wall/ceiling	115
Defective windows	140
Other defects	221
Inadequate Art. Light	1
Total	1,293
Nuisances abated by owners	1,713
Nuisances abated by Corporation (Default/Request) ...	30
Total	1,743

Factories Act, 1961

Want of cleanliness	—
Inadequate Ventilation	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—
Sanitary Conveniences:	
(a) Insufficient	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	7
(c) Not separate for sexes	—
Other offences (not including offences relating to outworkers)	—
Total	7

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations

Type of Premises	Visits	Notifica- tions Served	Contraventions	
			Found	Abated
Bakehouses	94	5	30	16
Butchers	104	8	56	40
Cafes, Dining Rooms, Canteens	224	4	13	4
Cold Stores	44	—	—	—
Fishmongers	23	1	7	7
Fish and Chips	45	4	34	28
Food Factories	279	—	20	20
Fruiterers	72	3	7	4
Grocers	253	8	47	15
Ice Cream Premises and Hawkers	79	—	—	—
Licensed Premises	69	12	95	27
Milk Shops	34	—	—	—
Others	209	4	8	8

FOOD AND DRUGS ADMINISTRATION

Food Sampling

Altogether 272 samples of food and drugs were submitted to the Public Analyst for analyses, including 8 formal and 148 informal samples, 22 special samples and 94 samples under the Imported Food Regulations.

Table 1 sets out the results of analyses of the 8 formal and 148 informal samples referred to above.

TABLE 1

<i>Informal Samples</i>		<i>Article</i>	<i>Statutory Samples</i>	
<i>Obtained</i>	<i>Adulterated or other irregularity</i>		<i>Obtained</i>	<i>Adulterated or other irregularity</i>
9		Butter and Margarine	1	
6		Canned Fruits, Puddings and Vegetables		
16		Canned Meats, Fish and Soup		
		Cooking Fats	1	
6		Cheese		
7		Cream		
11		Dried Vegetables and Cereals		
3		Drugs and Medicines		
12		Fresh and Dried Fruit	1	
11		Flour Confectionery		
2		Flavourings		
7		Meat Spreads, Pate and Sausage	2	
6		Preserves		
		Spirits	2	
19		Sauces, Herbs, Pickles and Spices		
3		Sweet Confectionery		
6		Soft Drinks		
3		Tea-Coffee		
21	2 (a)	Vitamins and Health Foods	1	
148	2		8	

NOTES: (A) Informal samples—

1. Vitamin Tablets 39% deficient in Vitamin C. Formal Sample Taken.
2. Vitamin Capsules 57% deficient in Vitamin C. Formal Sample Taken.

In addition to the above, 239 samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for bacteriological examination (Table II).

TABLE II

Milk for Heat Treatment—Phosphatase Test/Turbidity ..	74
Ice cream and Water Ices	27
Public Baths Water	24
Pasteurised Liquid Egg	90
Mains Water	8
Open Meats	7
Imported Foods	9

The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963

There are 2 premises in the Borough where liquid egg is being pasteurised.

Altogether, 90 samples were obtained from the two plants and all satisfied the alpha amylase test.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926

There is only one manufacturer of Animal Feeding Stuffs in the County Borough, and no manufacturer of fertilisers.

Fertilisers	—No. of samples	10
Feeding Stuffs—No. of samples		6
		—
		16
		—

Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations

The Public Analyst examined 52 samples submitted for evidence of preservatives. All the samples were found to be satisfactory.

Milk

Milk Supplies—There are 137 registered distributors of milk on the register and 5 new licences were issued under the Special Designation Regulations.

There are no farms or shippons situated within the Borough boundaries.

Milk Sampling

The examination of informal samples of milk is carried out in the Health Department by the Gerber process. Altogether, 84 samples were examined by this process with satisfactory results.

Altogether, 74 samples of milk were submitted for the Methylene Blue Test, and 74 for the Phosphatase and Turbidity Tests to indicate the amount of heat treatment to which the milk had been subjected. All passed the Phosphatase Test, but 2 failed the Methylene Blue Test.

School Milk—there were 23 samples of milk obtained from schools for bacteriological examination. All passed the Methylene Blue Test and Phosphatase Test.

Ice Cream

27 samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination.

The results of 27 samples of ice cream submitted for bacteriological examination were as follows:—

Grade 1, 20; Grade 2, 3; Grade 3, Nil; Grade 4, 4.

Persons selling ice cream from vehicles are required to be registered in accordance with the Bootle Corporation Act, 1930.

There are 141 ice cream premises so registered.

There are no manufacturers of ice cream in the Borough.

Registration of Food Preparation Premises

Premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, total 98 which include premises used for the preparation of sausages, potted and preserved meat, fish and other foods, certain butchers' shops and food factories. There were 200 inspections made of these premises.

Unsound Food and Foreign Bodies

During the year 73 complaints were received from members of the public alleging the sale of unsound food or the finding of extraneous matter in food, and 146 visits were made regarding these complaints.

Prosecutions	
Complaint	Result of Proceedings
Food and Drugs Act 1955 Section 2	
Flies in Chinese Meal	£10 fine and £5·65 costs
Cockroach in Fried Fish	£30 fine
Food and Drugs Act 1955	
Food Hygiene (Market Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regs. 1966	£19 fine

Unsound Food—Condemned

During the year the following foodstuffs were condemned and voluntarily surrendered:—

Description of Food	Tons	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lb.
Meat (Raw)	1	—	5	23
Fruit (Raw) & Veg.	9	6	2	25
Fish (Raw)	—	6	—	19
<i>Canned Food</i>				
Meat	4	14	—	2
Fruit & Veg.	—	18	2	23
Fish	—	—	—	14
Milk	—	3	—	—
Other Foods	—	17	1	19
Total Weight	17	7	2	13

Licensed Premises

During the year 69 visits were made to the 48 licensed premises and 26 licensed clubs in the Borough, and 12 notices were served in respect of 95 nuisances.

Fish and Chip Shops

During the year 45 visits of inspection were made to the 32 fish and chip shops in the Borough.

Food Byelaws

Clean food byelaws made by the Council have been in operation since 28th May, 1951.

These byelaws were made for the purpose of “securing the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions and practises in connection with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food sold or intended for sale for human consumption, and in connection with the sale or exposure for sale in the open air of food intended for human consumption”.

In general, no great difficulty has been experienced in enforcing the byelaws.

Slaughterhouses

There are no public or private slaughterhouses within the County Borough.

Bakehouses

There were 10 bakehouses in the Borough at the end of the year. Visits of inspection amounted to 94, and it was found necessary to take informal action in respect of the following 30 defects.

Lack of cleanliness	..	..	..	..	10
Unsuitable wall finishes	..	..	..	..	1
Unsuitable floor finishes	..	..	..	..	3
Inadequate food storage facilities	..	..	..	..	3
Accumulation of waste materials	..	..	..	..	2
Inadequate washing facilities	..	..	..	..	5
Unsuitable ceiling finishes	..	..	..	..	2
No 'wash your hands' notices	..	..	..	..	2
Dirty sanitary conveniences	..	..	..	..	2

Food Factories

There were 19 food factories entered on the register at the end of the year. Visits of inspection and re-inspection amounted to 279 during the year and it was necessary to take informal action in respect of the following 20 defects.

Inadequate ventilation	..	..	..	..	1
Lack of cleanliness	..	..	..	..	7
Accumulation of trade waste	..	..	..	..	3
Unsuitable equipment	..	..	..	..	4
Inadequate washing facilities	..	..	..	..	1
Unsuitable protective clothing for employees	..	..	..	..	3
Unsuitable storage and protection of finished food products	..	..	..	..	1

Cafes and Canteens

There were 35 canteens and 27 cafes situated in the Borough at the end of the year. There are also 7 dockside canteens and 10 tea cabins situated on the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board Estate.

During the year 224 visits of inspection were made and it was necessary to take informal action in respect of 13 contraventions of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1970, which have since been remedied.

List of Defects:

Unsuitable or badly worn floors	..	..	..	..	2
Lack of cleanliness	..	..	..	..	3
Lack of supply of clean towels, nail brushes	..	..	..	..	1
Inadequate dish-washing facilities	..	..	..	..	2
Dirty equipment	..	..	..	..	2
Defective walls	..	..	..	..	1
Accumulation of trade waste	..	..	..	..	1
Broken guard to food slicing machine	..	..	..	..	1

There was no evidence of any infection arising from the consumption of food on these premises.

Poultry Inspection

- (i) number of poultry processing premises—1.
- (ii) number of visits to these premises—63.
- (iii) total number of birds processed—7,247,219.
- (iv) types of birds processed—Broilers.
- (v) percentage of birds rejected as unfit for human consumption—1.3%.
- (vi) Total number exported—Persian Gulf and Hong Kong—15,570.

Inspection is carried out on the lines set out in the Ministry of Health Circular 22/61. Trained operators inspect every bird during process. Rejected birds are held for further inspection by a Public Health Inspector. Each bird is tendered insensible to pain by stunning with an electrical instrument before slaughter.

Food—Unlabelled Tins and Damaged Tins

Informal action was taken in two cases to have unlabelled tinned foods and damaged tinned food removed from the selling area in the shops concerned.

The Canners of these foods were traced and they informed the department that the tins of food had been released for catering and manufacturing purposes only, but an unauthorised outlet to the retail trade had been discovered. This outlet has now been sealed.

Food Hygiene (Gen.) Regs. 1960. Min. of Health Circ. 1/67

Category of Trade	No. of Premises	No. of Premises fitted to comply with Reg. 16	No. of Premises to which Reg. 19 applies	No. of Premises fitted to comply with Reg. 19
Bakehouses	10	10	10	10
Butchers	49	49	49	49
Cafes/Dining Rooms/Canteens...	62	62	62	62
Food Factories	19	19	19	19
Fishmongers	10	10	10	10
Fried Fish Shops... ..	32	32	32	32
Licensed Establishments ...	48	48	48	48
Greengrocers	38	38	38	38
Grocers	118	118	118	118
Confectioners and Sweets ...	107	107	107	107
	491			

Bootle Corporation Act, 1939

The Food Hygiene (Market, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966

Hawkers

There are 20 hawkers registered in accordance with the provisions of the Bootle Corporation Act, 1939. Altogether, 158 inspections were made during the year of registered hawkers and itinerant traders passing through the Borough. 8 hawkers were registered during the year.

Under the Bootle Corporation Act, 1939, no person is permitted to carry on the business of a hawker for the sale of meat, meat food products, fish, fruit or vegetables within the Borough unless he is registered for such purpose, and any premises used for the storage of food are also registered.

The main advantage of registration is that the vehicle and the food storage premises are inspected and, if necessary, brought up to the required standard before approval is given.

Imported Food Regulations

Inland Containerbase

During the year imports of foodstuffs were received at the Containerbase from Australia and from the Far East.

Both Far East and Australian foodstuffs received at the base were in excellent condition and a total of 103 samples were submitted for analyses—94 samples for chemical analyses and 9 samples for bacteriological examination.

The 103 samples submitted for analyses and examination were of the following foodstuffs:—

Meat Products	6	Ground Nuts	12
Fish Products and Shellfish ..	17	Dried Fruit	10
Butter	2	Dried Egg	6
Far East Foods	10	Canned Veg. Fruit	11
Other Canned Foods (Soup, Olive Oil, Preserves) ..	13	Others—Open (Garlic, Pepper, Almonds, Cheese)	12
Cereals	4		

Imported Food received at Bootle included the following:—

<i>Containerbase</i>	<i>No. of Containers</i>	<i>Weight in Tons</i>
<i>Australia</i>		
Canned Fruit	529	9,464
Dried Fruit	64	1,210
Canned Meat	58	965
Dairy Products	170	2,267
Cereals	107	2,058
Canned Fish	50	955
Other Goods (Honey, Ginger, Onions, Wine, Tea, Gelatine, Beer)	77	1,042
	<hr/> 1,055	<hr/> 17,961
<i>Far East</i>		
Canned Fruit	394	7,019
Canned Fish	864	14,588
Cereals	9	153
Chinese Foods	3	20
Others	16	124
	<hr/> 1,286	<hr/> 21,904
<i>Other Countries</i>		
Canned Fish	31	478
Frozen Fish	3	55
Cereals	4	27
Dried Fruit	1	22
Frozen Meat	1	4
Dairy Produce	1	1
Others	43	170
	<hr/> 84	<hr/> 757

	<i>Total Number of Containers into Base</i>	<i>Total Weight in Tons</i>
Australia	1,055	17,961
Far East	1,286	21,904
Other Containers	84	757
	<hr/> 2,425	<hr/> 40,622
Warehouses	111	1,582
	<hr/> 2,536	<hr/> 42,204
Total		

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	10	82	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	181	539	2	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	21	33	Nil	Nil
Total	212	652	2	Nil

2.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of Cleanliness ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Overcrowding	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unreasonable temperature	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Inadequate ventilation ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective	7	7	Nil	Nil	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	7	7	Nil	Nil	Nil

Outwork

Nature of Work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing Apparel: Making, etc. ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cleaning and Washing	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Household Linen...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Factories/Other Buildings

During the year 146 plans of proposed buildings were examined and amendments were recommended in 96 cases.

Offensive Trades

There were 4 offensive trades established in the Borough at the end of the year. The number of visits to these premises amounted to 22.

List of Offensive Trades:—

Soap Boiling	...	...	...	...	1
Fat Melting	...	...	...	...	2
Rag Sorting	...	...	...	...	1

Dust and Effluvia

During the year 92 visits of investigation were made to premises concerning complaints of alleged emissions of dust and effluvia.

Environmental Hazards from Lead

Following consultations with the Department of Health and Social Security, samples of soil and dust were taken in the vicinity of two lead works, one of which had recently closed down, and submitted for analyses.

The results of analyses indicated that the levels of lead found were well below those likely to cause a health hazard.

Deposit of Poisonous Waste Act 1972

7 notices of intention to remove and deposit waste under Section 3 of the above Act were received and dealt with within the year.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1972

Registration and Inspection

During the year, 40 premises were newly registered comprising 17 offices, 12 retail shops, 5 warehouses and 5 catering establishments; and 1 fuel storage depot.

10 premises were deleted from the register.

Operation of the General Provisions of the Act

Copies of reports of the results of examinations of 4 lifts were received and visits were made to the premises concerned. Generally, no serious difficulty has been experienced in operating the general provisions of the Act.

The following table sets out the type and number of contraventions found during the year.

<i>Section</i>	<i>No. of Contraventions Found</i>	
4	Lack of cleanliness	25
6	Unsuitable temperature	11
8	Insufficient lighting	10
9	Insufficient/unsuitable sanitary accommodation	24
10	Insufficient/unsuitable washing facilities	3
12	Unsuitable clothing accommodation	2
14	Unsuitable seating facilities	1
16	Defective floors, passages, stairs	24
17	Inadequate fencing of machinery	4
24	Insufficient first-aid equipment	14
50	No 'Abstract' of OSRP Act displayed	20
	Miscellaneous	9
	Total	147

Accidents

During the year 37 accidents were notified on form O.S.R. 2. The injured persons included 12 men, 23 women, 1 girl and 1 boy.

The majority of accidents (15) occurred in offices followed by catering establishments (12), warehouses (4), and the remainder (6) occurred in shops. More accidents (15) resulted from falls than from any other single source. One person was injured handling tools and 3 in the use of machinery; 4 persons were struck by falling objects, 9 were injured while handling goods, and 5 were not specified.

Prosecutions

There were no prosecutions.

STATISTICAL DATA

TABLE A
REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTION

TABLE A	Class of Premises	Number of premises newly registered during the year	Total Number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving one or more general inspections during the year
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS	Offices	17	273	89
	Retail Shops	12	402	273
	Wholesale shops, warehouses	5	75	52
	Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	5	90	59
	Fuel storage depots	1	1	4
	TOTALS	40	841	477

TABLE B
NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS (INCLUDING GENERAL INSPECTIONS) TO REGISTERED PREMISES

928

TABLE C
ANALYSIS BY WORKPLACE OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES AT END OF YEAR

TABLE C	Class of Workplace	Number of persons employed
ANALYSIS BY WORKPLACE OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES AT END OF YEAR	Offices	5,248
	Retail Shops	1,775
	Wholesale departments, warehouses	920
	Catering establishments open to the public	561
	Canteens	163
	Fuel storage depots	5
	TOTAL	8,672
	Total Males	3,953
	Total Females	4,719

TABLE F—STAFF

No. of inspectors appointed under Section 52 (1) or (5) of the Act ...	4
No. of other staff employed for most of their time on work in connection with the Act	1

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

There are four stations established in the Borough for measuring and recording atmospheric pollution at selected sites as follows:—

1. Civil Defence Station, Knowsley Road—
 - (a) Standard deposit gauge;
 - * (b) Smoke filter and volumetric apparatus for the measurement of smoke and sulphur dioxide.
2. Grammar School, Netherton—
 - (a) Standard deposit gauge;
 - (b) Semi-automatic smoke and sulphur dioxide “multiport” 8 port valve sequential sampler.
3. Health Department, Balliol House—
 - (a) Semi-automatic smoke and sulphur dioxide “multiport” 8 port valve sequential sampler.
4. St. George of England School, Fernhill Road—
 - (a) Semi-automatic smoke and sulphur dioxide “multiport” 8 port valve sequential sampler.

* This station was converted in November to a semi-automatic smoke and sulphur dioxide “multiport” 8 port valve sequential sampler.

This brings all the four stations on to automatic samplers, thus needing only one visit per week, per station.

Smoke Control Areas

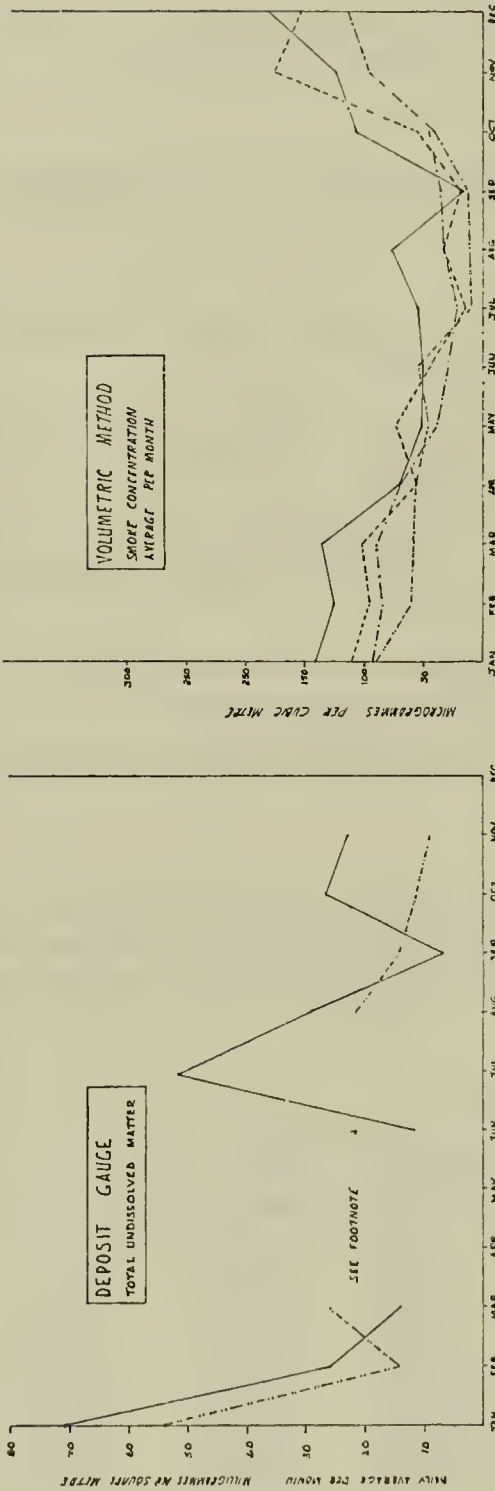
The last of the current smoke control areas, the Bootle and Litherland No. 1 became operative on the 1st November, 1971; during the year the outstanding conversions were completed. It was necessary in certain cases to serve notices under section 12 (2) of the Clean Air Act 1956, for the conversion works to be carried out.

Progress Report

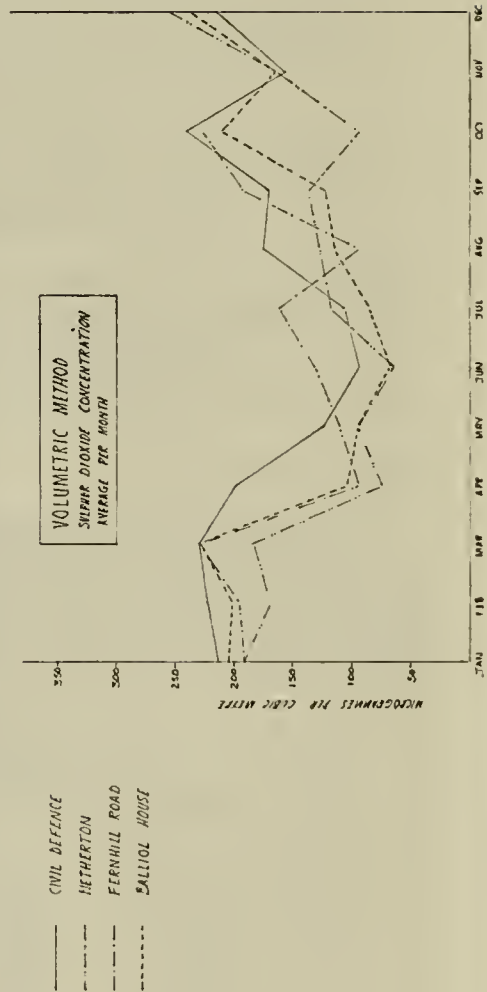
Area	Acreage	Premises	Date Council made Order	Date of Confirmation	Date of Operation
1	73	634	1/7/1959	17/6/1960	1/6/1961
2	61	637	1/7/1959	17/6/1960	1/6/1961
3	97·16	1,105	27/7/1960	15/5/1961	1/12/1961
4	307	989	7/3/1962	14/6/1962	1/6/1963
5	66	540	3/10/1962	26/4/1963	1/11/1963
6	170	568	4/3/1964	15/7/1964	1/7/1965
7	299	1,219	7/7/1965	9/12/1965	1/12/1966
8	36	459	27/6/1966	7/12/1966	1/11/1967
9	185·8	1,052	3/7/1968	9/10/1968	1/6/1969
Sefton	276	837	5/7/1968	9/10/1968	1/6/1969
Bootle and Litherland No. 1	193	1,927	30/4/1970	24/12/1970	1/11/71

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1968

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION 1972



NOTE: - FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE FOR MONTHS OF APRIL, MAY, JULY & DECEMBER



Industrial and Commercial Premises

Altogether 26 visits were made to industrial and commercial premises, in connection with the Clean Air Act.

In 14 cases notice of intention to install new furnaces were received.

Chimney Heights (Section 6 Clean Air Act 1968)

During the year 12 plans showing new chimneys were submitted for approval. In 2 cases amendments to the proposed height of the chimney were required having regard to the recommendations contained in the "Memorandum of Chimney Heights". These amendments were carried out. All 12 applications were approved.

Dark and Black Smoke

There were 28 contraventions of Section 1 of the Principal Act, but legal proceedings were not considered necessary as in all cases the contraventions were immediately remedied following visits by a Public Health Inspector.

HOUSING

The following information relating to applications for the tenancy of Corporation houses up to 31st December, 1972, has been supplied by the Housing Manager.

No. of applicants living in rooms inside the Borough ...	1,110
No. of applicants living in rooms outside the Borough...	242
Total No. of applicants living in rooms	<u>1,352</u>

No. of applicants who are Householders inside the Borough	1,175
No. of applicants who are Householders outside the Borough	242
Total No. of applicants who are Householders ...	<u>1,417</u>
Total No. of applicants	<u>2,769</u>

Applications received on the waiting list during 1972:—

Applications received from persons living in rooms inside the Borough	480
Applications received from persons living in rooms outside the Borough	83
Total of applications received from persons living in rooms	<u>563</u>

Applications received from persons who are Householders inside the Borough	157
Applications received from persons who are Householders outside the Borough	44
Total of applications received from persons who are Householders... ..	<u>201</u>
Total number of applications received during 1972 ...	<u>764</u>

The Borough Architect has supplied the following information relating to houses erected during the year:—

1. No. of Dwellings Erected in 1972:

(a) by Local Authority	...	...	...	...	150
1 bedroom dwellings	...	24			
2 bedroom dwellings	...	Nil			
3 bedroom dwellings	...	126			
4 bedroom dwellings	...	Nil			

2. No. of Dwellings Demolished in 1972:

(a) by Local Authority	...	...	...	...	235
(b) by other Authorities	...	...	...	(prefabs.)	4
(c) by other Bodies or Persons	...	...	...		Nil

Slum Clearance

SUMMARY OF SLUM CLEARANCE PROGRESS

Year	No. of C.O.'s	No. of C.P.O.'s	No. of dwelling- houses	No. of persons to be displaced	No. of persons displaced	No. of houses demolished
1951 ...	1	—	33	189	—	—
1952 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
1953 ...	—	1	83	383	292	33
1954 ...	—	1	70	294	222	12
1955 ...	5	1	122	574	258	68
1956 ...	1	2	458	1725	654	134
1957 ...	1	1	10	44	779	207
1958 ...	—	—	—	—	1066	251
1959 ...	—	2	176	797	1	54
1960 ...	—	—	—	—	703	26
1961	2	—	6	11	72	130
1962 ...	4	—	21	112	50	27
1963 ...	1	3	378	1651	331	73
1964 ...	—	2	10	45	756	14
1965 ...	—	—	—	—	770	290
1966 ...	—	2	123	720	144	83
1967 ...	—	2	220	892	—	1
1968 ...	—	4	110	405	1452	156
1969 ...	—	2	232	724	545	94
1970 ...	—	3	99	313	350	114
1971 ...	—	3	103	328	261	64
1972 ...	—	5	222	806	441	194
TOTALS	15	34	2,466	10,013	9,147	1,975

SUMMARY OF SLUM CLEARANCE OTHER THAN BY
CLEARANCE ORDER OR COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDER

Year	Closing Orders	Certs of Unfitness	Informal Action	No. of Dwellings	No. of persons displaced	No. of houses demolished
1951/65	10	15	28	53	178	34
1966	1	—	—	—	3	5
1967	3	—	—	2	20	—
1968	—	—	—	—	—	—
1969	—	—	—	—	10	—
1970	—	—	—	—	112	53
1971	—	—	—	—	12	4
1972	—	—	4	4	23	—
TOTALS	14	15	32	59	358	96

Compulsory Purchase Orders

Five Compulsory Purchase Orders were made during the year:—

- The Bootle (Brasenose Road Housing No. 3) C.P.O. 1972
- The Bootle (Brasenose Road Housing No. 4) C.P.O. 1972
- The Bootle (Brasenose Road Housing No. 5) C.P.O. 1972
- The Bootle (Brasenose Road Housing No. 6) C.P.O. 1972
- The Bootle (Milton St./Chaucer St.) C.P.O. 1972

Closing Orders

No Closing Orders were made during the year.

Public Inquiries

A Public Inquiry was held as a result of objections to the following Compulsory Purchase Order:—

- The Bootle (Brasenose Road Housing No. 3) C.P.O. 1972

Vandalism in Areas Affected by Demolition

Sustained efforts have been made to combat vandalism in clearance areas in the course of demolition. These include the removal of items of value as soon as the premises are vacated, and the removal of unwanted bedding and furniture and similar articles by the Litter Patrol. The programme of rehousing is designed to clear complete blocks of terrace property over as short a time as possible in order to facilitate demolition and to avoid one or two houses remaining occupied for long periods in an otherwise terrace of void houses.

Daily visits are made to clearance areas to ensure that premises are properly sealed.

Confirmation of Orders

- The Bootle (Brasenose Road Housing No. 6) C.P.O. 1972
- The Bootle (Chesnut Grove Housing No. 1) C.P.O. 1971
- The Bootle (Chesnut Grove Housing No. 2) C.P.O. 1971

The above Orders were confirmed without modification by the Secretary of State for the Department of the Environment.

Rent Act, 1957

Part I—Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (1) Number of applications for Certificates of Disrepair ... | 2 |
| (2) Number of decisions not to issue Certificates of Disrepair | Nil |
| (3) Number of decisions to issue Certificates of Disrepair— | |
| (a) in respect of some but not all defects ... | Nil |
| (b) in respect of all defects ... | Nil |
| (4) Number of undertakings given by Landlords under paragraph 5 of the Ninth Schedule ... | 2 |
| (5) Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the Ninth Schedule ... | Nil |
| (6) Number of Certificates of Disrepair issued ... | Nil |

Part II—Applications for Cancellation of Certificates

(7) Applications by Landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(8) Objections by tenants to cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(9) Decision by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objection...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(10) Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

Part III—Applications for Certificates under Paragraph 8 (2) of the Ninth Schedule—

(a) By Tenants	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(b) By Owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

Applications Granted—

(a) Tenants	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(b) Owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

Houses in Multiple Occupation

No. of houses visited and revisited	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
No. of houses found to be in multiple occupation	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
No. of houses requiring application of Management Code (Section 12)	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
No. of Statutory Notices served requiring additional facilities (Section 15)	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
No. of references to the Borough Engineer and Surveyor regarding provision of means of escape from fire (Section 16)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

Special Applicants for Rehousing

During the year 17 reports were made for consideration by the Medical Officer of Health in connection with applications for priority in rehousing.

Municipal Houses

On a change of tenancy all municipal houses are inspected, and during the year 527 houses were visited. Altogether 44 rooms were measured in Corporation-owned houses for the computation of the permitted number for each house for the purpose of avoiding overcrowding.

The Borough Architect was notified in 85 cases regarding defects found on inspection of municipal houses.

Improvement of Dwellinghouses

Housing Act 1969—Qualification Certificates:

Total No. of applications received for Qualification Certificates under Section 44 (1)	174
No. of applications not considered because houses did not have standard amenities	Nil
No. of Qualification Certificates issued under Section 44 (1) ...	111
No. of Provisional Qualification Certificates issued under Section 44 (1)... ..	12

Housing Act, 1969—Grants to Improve Dwellinghouses

No. of applications for grants to improve houses	1,182
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Housing Act, 1964 (Section 19)—Improvement of Dwellinghouses

No. of applications in respect of compulsory improvements to dwellings made by tenants	60
---	----

Housing Act, 1969, Part II—Area Improvements

During the year an application was made by an Estate Agent for the improvement of 41 houses.

Following a joint meeting of the owners' representatives and Corporation officials, the Housing Committee agreed to provide temporary accommodation for the tenants whilst the improvement work was in progress.

General Housing Inspections

Altogether, 156 special inspections and reports were made of dwelling-houses after complaints were received, and 23 special inspections and reports were made of dwelling-houses offered for sale to the Local Authority.

Dangerous structures observed during routine inspections were notified to the Borough Engineer and Surveyor in respect of 61 premises, and in addition, 9 notifications were forwarded regarding refuse collection and disposal; 15 notifications were forwarded in respect of dwellings affected by defects in street drains or sewers; 11 regarding surface paving contiguous to dwellings and 3 notifications regarding inadequate or the absence of means of escape in case of fire.

GENERAL

Noise Abatement

During the year 29 complaints were received concerning nuisances caused by excessive noise and vibration from various sources, and 145 visits of investigation were made.

Analysis of source of complaints

Nuisances Confirmed

<i>Industrial</i>	<i>Commercial</i>	<i>Domestic</i>	<i>Road Works/ Demolition</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>
5	2	0	7	0	14

Nuisances Remedied

5	2	0	7	0	14
---	---	---	---	---	----

The Nightdresses (Safety) Regulations 1967

During the year 15 visits were made to shops within the Borough where children's nightdresses are offered for sale.

Common Lodging Houses

There are no registered common lodging houses within the County Borough.

Prosecution for Non-abatement of Nuisances—

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 93

There were no prosecutions for non-abatement of sanitary nuisances during the year.

Legal proceedings are very often obviated as a result of the Corporation carrying out the work in default, or by agreement with the owners concerned.

Disinfestation

During the year the household effects of 616 families and their houses were disinfested.

Canal Boats

There were no inspections of canal boats on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal within the Borough. Bootle is not a registration authority.

Stables

There is now only one stable in the Borough.

Exhumations

There were no exhumations during the year.

Pet Animals Act, 1951

There are 4 pet shops in the area, for which licences were issued during the year and 14 visits were made to these premises.

Pigeons

During the year 25 visits were made concerning nuisances caused by feral pigeons on domestic and commercial buildings.

Water Supply

The County Borough of Bootle is supplied with water by the Liverpool Corporation, the source being upland surfaces in North Wales and Lancashire.

All dwellinghouses within the Borough are supplied with water from the public mains direct to the houses.

Underground Water Supplies

There are 8 boreholes situated in the Borough, 6 of which are in constant use; the water is used for industrial purposes only.

The depths vary between 250 ft. and 600 ft. yielding supplies from 3,000 to 6,000 gallons per hour.

The pH values are from 7.2 to 7.7.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

The Borough Engineer has kindly supplied the following informa-

The disposal of sewage for the major part of the Borough is by direct discharge to the tidal waters of the River Mersey through a number of outfalls in the Dock Estate. These sewage facilities are adequate. The West Lancashire Rural District Council have a major scheme which in due course will relieve the Homer Green Sewage Works.

Public Swimming Baths

There is one Public Swimming Bath at Balliol Road containing two Swimming Pools, 100 feet x 30 feet and 60 feet x 20 feet respectively.

Sea water from the River Mersey is used for filling, and the filtration and chlorination plants operate at a four-hourly turnover. Several checks of the chlorination content and pH value are made daily by the Baths Superintendent when the Swimming Pools are in use.

24 samples of the water from the Swimming Pool were taken for bacteriological examination, all of which were satisfactory.

Hairdressers and Barbers

Section 96 of the Bootle Corporation Act, 1959, provides that any person carrying on the business of hairdresser or barber shall be registered by the Corporation and the premises shall be so registered. The Corporation has made bye-laws to secure the cleanliness of premises registered under this section and the instruments, towels and equipment used therein; and the cleanliness of the persons employed in such premises in regard to both themselves and their clothing. There are 48 registered premises and 48 visits of inspection were made during the year.

Caravan Dwellings

There are no licensed caravan dwellers situated within the County Borough, nor are there any sites for this purpose. Periodically fun fairs visit the parks and one other site, but as they are subject to special exemption, licensing is not required.

Rodent Control—The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

There are three permanent rodent operators engaged in carrying out duties under the above mentioned enactment.

The staff are carrying out continuous visitations to premises in the Borough, and all factors giving rise to infestation are dealt with immediately. Many cases necessitate the taking up of floors, yard surfaces and passages, leading in some cases to extensive drainage repairs and reinstatement.

Systematic inspection of private dwelling houses continued and during the year 3,864 were inspected and re-inspected, 1,276 were found to be infested, 290 by rats and 986 by mice.

(1) **Sewer Treatment**—During the year the sewers were again treated with fluoracetamide for rodent control, only one visit was made to each manhole. This was possible because the high percentage of clearance achieved with fluoracetamide in previous years made it unnecessary to pay more than one visit to each manhole. This has had the effect of greatly reducing the cost of the treatment of the sewers for rodent control. Altogether 3,080 manholes were treated in this way.

(2) **Demolition Sites**—The control of rats from sewers and drains during the demolition of Clearance Areas subject to Clearance Orders has been given special consideration, so as to avoid the possibility of any new building or adjacent property becoming infested.

All owners of the properties concerned are requested, in writing, to inform the Health Department of the proposed date of demolition, and they are also informed of the Department's requirements as to the sealing of the drains. Before the drains are sealed, each drain inlet is baited with a rodenticide, and the actual sealing of the drains is carried out under the supervision of a Public Health Inspector; 194 drains were sealed in this manner.

Rabbits, Flies, Cockroaches, Crickets, Rates

The Whabbs Tip was treated by the staff for the above infestations at regular intervals.

Public Conveniences

There are 13 public conveniences under the supervision of the department.

The public convenience staff consists of 4 men and 3 women. They cleanse every public convenience at least twice a day and in special cases three times a day. Their work was made more difficult by the ever increasing amount of vandalism which took place almost continuously throughout the year, necessitating the closing down of conveniences for long periods to enable repair work to be carried out.

Health Service

General

School Attendance and Population

Medical Inspections

Medical Treatment

Specialist Clinics

Infectious Diseases/Immunisation

Handicapped Pupils

School Dental Service

Miscellaneous

Annual Statistics

GENERAL INFORMATION

Cost

The gross cost of medical inspection and treatment for the twelve months ended March 31st, 1972, was £52,233 compared with £43,261 for the preceding year. Sundry receipts totalled £643 compared with £607 for the preceding year. The net cost per child based on the number on the school rolls was £3.26 and, the net cost in terms of a penny rate was 1.71p.

Clinic Sessions Held

Examination and/or treatment	Knowsley Road Clinic		Balliol Road Clinic		Glover's Lane Clinic
	By staff of local health authority		Under arrangements made with the Liverpool Regional Hospital Board	By staff of local health authority	By staff of local health authority
A. Minor ailment and other non-specialist examination or treatment	Daily a.m.	—	—	Daily a.m.	Daily a.m.
B. Dental	Daily	—	—	—	Daily
C. Ophthalmic	—	—	—	Twice weekly	Thursday p.m.
D. Orthopaedic	—	Fortnightly	—	—	—

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND POPULATION

The following statement records the attendance position in January, 1973, and shows a decrease of 344 on the combined rolls of the Primary and Secondary Schools as compared with the previous year. There were also 124 children on the roll of St. Paul's School for educationally sub-normal pupils and 54 children on the roll of St. Luke's School.

					<i>No. on Rolls</i>	<i>Average Attendance</i>
<i>Primary Schools—</i>						
County ...	...	...	20	...	3728	3347
Voluntary ...	...	...	18	...	5185	4648
			<hr/> 38	...	<hr/> 8913	<hr/> 7995
<i>*High Schools—</i>						
County ...	...	...	4	...	3337	2898
Voluntary ...	...	...	4	...	3086	2681
			<hr/> 8	...	<hr/> 6423	<hr/> 5579
Number on Rolls	...	...	...	...	15336	
<i>Special Schools—</i>						
<i>St. Paul's School (all ages)</i> ...			1	...	124	106
<i>St. Luke's School (all ages)</i> ...			1	...	54	39

* A system of comprehensive education was introduced at the beginning of the Autumn term, when 3 grammar and 8 secondary modern schools were merged to form 8 comprehensive high schools.

MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

A statistical summary of the findings of medical inspection and of the kind of treatment required will be obtained in the Ministry of Education Returns at the end of this Report.

Periodic Medical Inspections

The periodic medical inspections of school children in the three age groups has been continued, and during the year the number of inspections totalled 3,532. The number of children inspected in each group was as follows:—

Entrants ...	...	...	1282
Intermediate ...	...	...	1516
Seniors ...	...	...	734

Routine inspections were carried out on a further 227 children outside these groups and included the children attending nursery classes.

Special Examinations

The number of children presented for special inspection was 3,244 as compared with 2,610 in the preceding year. Special examinations are those carried out at the request of a parent, teacher, doctor, nurse or other person, and also include the examination of children referred for the following reasons:—

Fitness for employment and entertainment ...	...	80
Ascertainment of educational subnormality ...	...	94
Freedom from Infection ...	...	85
Boarding-out examinations ...	...	43

Re-Examinations

5,824 children, who following examination either in school or at the clinic were referred for treatment or further examination were re-examined during the year, compared with 4,443 during the previous year.

General Condition

It will be noted in the Department of Education and Science Statistical return Part 1 table A on page 129 that out of a total of 3,759 children examined, none were grouped as in unsatisfactory condition.

Juvenile Offenders

No reports were requested during the year for juvenile offenders.

Comparative Heights and Weights

YEAR			BOYS					
			Infants		Primary Leavers		Secondary Leavers	
			Av. Ht. cm.	Av. Wt. kg.	Av. Ht. cm.	Av. Wt. kg.	Av. Ht. cm.	Av. Wt. kg.
1972	...	...	108.5	19.3	139.0	33.9	163.8	51.1
1971	...	...	109.2	19.5	136.8	32.4	163.9	53.2
1970	...	...	111.5	20.1	137.9	32.5	162.2	52.1
1969	...	...	113.1	20.5	138.8	33.8	161.8	48.9
1968	...	...	111.0	20.3	138.1	33.3	163.0	54.5
1967	...	...	111.7	20.1	138.3	33.2	163.1	53.0
1966	...	...	111.1	20.2	137.4	32.4	161.4	51.8
1965	...	...	110.7	19.9	137.1	32.9	161.3	52.3
1964	...	...	110.6	20.0	132.4	31.2	160.4	51.0
1963	...	...	110.3	20.0	136.7	32.5	159.4	49.8

YEAR			GIRLS				
			Infants		Primary Leavers		Secondary Leavers
			Av. Ht. cm.	Av. Wt. kg.	Av. Ht. cm.	Av. Wt. kg.	Av. Ht. cm.
1972	...	...	109.3	19.4	139.1	34.5	157.1
1971	...	...	111.3	22.5	141.5	35.6	157.9
1970	...	...	109.6	19.1	138.2	33.1	157.0
1969	...	...	113.1	20.1	138.8	33.4	153.0
1968	...	...	110.0	19.6	139.0	33.6	157.0
1967	...	...	110.3	19.4	138.2	33.9	157.1
1966	...	...	110.1	19.6	137.8	33.3	157.6
1965	...	...	110.0	19.5	135.8	32.5	157.4
1964	...	...	109.4	19.3	133.9	32.4	156.5
1963	...	...	113.5	20.0	138.0	32.0	155.8

Vision

The vision of the children is examined at regular intervals during their school career by the School Nurses, and if a defect is found, they are referred to the School Medical Officer or the Ophthalmic Surgeon for further examination. The results of the inspections during the year were as follows :—

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>Number examined</i>	<i>Referred for further examination</i>
5 years	1365	97
8 years	1440	41
11 years	1516	64
13 years	1363	43
Senior leavers	734	38
Total	6418	283

At routine inspection 29 cases of mild inflammatory conditions of the external eye were observed, and a further 107 cases were treated at the minor ailments clinics. 123 children were found to have a squint.

Hygiene Inspections

The total number of examinations of children in the schools by school nurses for verminous conditions was 44,414, and there were 754 instances in which the children were noted as unclean.

The following table gives the comparable figures for the past ten years.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of heads inspected</i>	<i>Number of heads found to be unclean</i>	<i>Mean number on school rolls</i>
1972	44414	754	15336
1971	52794	696	15620
1970	46706	714	15696
1969	46313	701	15828
1968	44391	604	15924
1967	48410	984	16001
1966	44414	995	16059
1965	43427	612	15800
1964	39517	645	15828
1963	41841	682	15591

Audiometry

Hearing tests are carried out as a routine at the Infant Welfare clinics; particular attention is paid to babies on the "at risk" register and to those children whose speech development is slow. Pure tone audiometry is undertaken by the school nurses on the five year old children. If a defect of hearing is found, the test is repeated and the child examined by a medical officer and if necessary referred to the family doctor or to a consultant for further investigation. During the year 3,631 audiometry tests were carried out in schools or at the clinics. A total of 68 children were referred for consultant opinion.

There are 4 deaf school children and 10 with partial hearing attending special schools in other areas.

Of the 68 children found at the routine inspections to require observation or treatment for deafness, the majority had a mild form; but it is essential that the teacher should be aware of the disability and that the child should be suitably positioned in class.

The cause in many cases was a mild infection of the middle ear which is often the aftermath of measles or other upper respiratory infection. The next decade could see the elimination of deafness from this cause as clean air programmes progress, classes in infant schools become smaller and measles vaccination is carried out in the second year of life.

Children in Care

43 children boarded-out with foster parents were examined during the year at the request of the Director of Social Services.

Employment of Children and Young Persons

During the year 63 boys and 17 girls desiring employment as messengers, were examined, and certificates of fitness were granted in all cases. These interviews gave an opportunity for advice to be given on health education. For some children it is a useful method of giving them an insight into the adult world of employment.

MEDICAL TREATMENT

Minor Ailments

These clinics are held every morning from 9 a.m. to 10.15 a.m. at each of the three clinic centres. Whenever possible a medical officer is present to supervise the treatment undertaken by the nurses, and in particular the verrucae. In addition, it is a period of time when the doctor is available to discuss various problems with other members of the staff, head teachers, parents and social workers. Frequently too, child guidance supervision, medical examinations and reports are completed during the sessions.

During the year the clinics dealt with 3,621 defects, amongst which 43.4% were minor septic infections of the skin. The attendances numbered 11,018 excluding 201 attendances of children below school age, as compared with a total of 12,320 in 1971. Exclusion certificates were given in 169 cases.

Skin Diseases

Four cases of ringworm, 52 of scabies, 23 of impetigo were treated during the year. In addition there were 1,573 cases of other skin diseases including warts and verrucae.

Verrucae

The incidence of verrucae continues high. The children's feet are inspected regularly by the physical education instructors, and all cases are referred for treatment to the minor ailment clinics. The treatment is time consuming, as usually six attendances are required. Advice on foot hygiene is given in the schools and at the clinics.

The following figures show the incidence of verrucae since 1963.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
1972	97	123	220
1971	106	223	329
1970	127	206	333
1969	147	175	322
1968	144	176	320
1967	149	189	348
1966	112	187	299
1965	80	140	220
1964	49	105	154
1963	23	63	86

Scabies

Although the incidence of scabies continues to decrease, particular care is still to be taken at cleanliness inspections to make sure that all cases receive treatment. When a case occurs, a routine check is made on all the other children in the class. The home is visited by the nurse and the other children in the family are examined. Cases are referred to the clinic or to the family doctor for treatment.

The incidence of scabies among school children is shown in the following table:—The yearly incidence is shown from 1944.

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of cases</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of cases</i>
1972	52	1957	40
1971	68	1956	26
1970	91	1955	43
1969	175	1954	25
1968	111	1953	22
1967	78	1952	10
1966	90	1951	8
1965	74	1950	9
1964	24	1949	25
1963	18	1948	40
1962	13	1947	76
1961	8	1946	159
1960	33	1945	201
1959	20	1944	382
1958	33		

Speech Therapy

Eight children attended the Royal Liverpool Children's Hospital, Myrtle Street, Liverpool, during the year for speech therapy.

Nocturnal Enuresis Clinic for School Children

The aim of the Clinic is to exclude as far as possible any pathological cause for the condition and then to treat on the lines of general advice and encouragement with particular involvement of the child.

On the first visit a full history is taken with particular reference to mental development, emotional disturbance and previous urological symptoms. A physical examination is then done to exclude a urological or neurological cause, and finally routine examination of the urine is carried out.

The mother is advised to give every encouragement to the child to remain dry, while the child is asked to keep a chart of dry and wet nights. The patients are followed up monthly.

If a case is not improving the child is referred for a pad and bell apparatus. The child must be old enough to manipulate the buzzer with minimal guidance—usually from 7 years of age. The following table shows how the equipment was used during the year:—

Number of cases brought forward	...	...	...	7
Number of new cases:				
Boys	...	...	...	11
Girls	...	...	...	8
				—
Total	...	...	...	19
				—
Total number of cases	...	...	...	26
				—
Source of Requests (new cases):				
(a) School Medical Officers	...	...	...	19
(b) General Practitioners	...	...	...	—
(c) Hospitals	...	...	...	—
				—
Total	...	...	...	19
				—
Cases attended during the year:				
Satisfactory Outcome	...	...	...	13
Left District	...	...	...	5
Unsatisfactory	...	...	...	—
				—
Total	...	...	...	18
				—
Cases carried forward to 1973	...	...	...	6

SPECIALIST CLINICS

Ophthalmic Clinic

I should like to extend my most grateful thanks to Mr. Ernest Allan who has been consultant ophthalmic surgeon to the local education authority since 1921. In addition to the valuable professional service he has contributed, his courtesy and kindness has always been appreciated by the children and the staff. Mr. Allan saw 339 new cases at the clinic, and the total number of attendances during the year was 1,103. All children with glasses have their visual acuity tested by Mr. Allan once a year, while the cases of myopia receive a full examination more frequently.

Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic

During the year in the course of the routine school inspections 68 children were found to have a degree of deafness which required treatment or observation. 61 children had signs of otitis media (infection of the middle ear) and there were 81 with other ear defects; a number of these were due to the presence of wax.

134 cases were referred to the Consultant E.N.T. Surgeons, Mr. F. Bauer and Mr. H. Zalin at Stanley Hospital. The reasons for referral were as follows: Otorrhoea 15, other ear defects 42, defects of nose and throat 42; enlarged tonsils and adenoids 13, deafness 22.

At periodic inspections during the year diseases of both tonsils and adenoids was detected in 3·7% of the children. 32 cases were known to have received operative treatment as in-patients at local hospitals.

Orthopaedic Clinic

During the year 23 orthopaedic sessions were held at the School Medical Clinic, Balliol Road, under the supervision of Mr. F. C. Dwyer, the consultant orthopaedic surgeon. A total of 525 children were referred to the clinic, and of these 121 were discharged while 366 were advised to remain under treatment and supervision. 38 cases were referred to hospital for further investigation or treatment.

A service is also provided whereby children who require alterations to their shoes, for orthopaedic reasons, can be dealt with at the clinic.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND IMMUNISATION

Infectious Diseases

The number of notified cases of the principal infectious diseases occurring amongst school children is shown in the following table, which gives the corresponding figures for the previous five years.

			1972	1971	1970	1969	1968
Scarlet Fever	...	...	3	6	7	7	9
Measles	...	...	242	5	194	32	64
Dysentery	...	...	1	9	2	—	3
Food Poisoning	...	...	5	3	11	11	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	—	—	17	—	11
Pulmonary T.B....	...	...	—	1	2	4	3
Infective Hepatitis	...	...	3	1	11	16	11

Notifiable with
effect from 15.6.1968

The general incidence of infectious disease amongst school children was again at a satisfactory low level, and no cases of poliomyelitis or diphtheria were notified during the year.

Infective Hepatitis

During the year 5 cases were notified, of these 3 were schoolchildren and 2 were adults. All known cases were visited by a public health inspector who investigated the cause and gave general advice on hygiene, and a leaflet giving further information was given to the parents.

B.C.G.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Health in Circular 19/64, B.C.G. is offered to all children aged 13 years and to older children who have not previously been protected. This year 1,247 children were offered B.C.G. vaccination and 1,140 accepted. The number of pupils vaccinated in 1972 was 876.

Protection Against Diphtheria and Tetanus

During the year 312 infant school children who had not received protection against Diphtheria and Tetanus in their infancy completed the course of injections.

In addition 632 infant school children were given a booster inoculation against diphtheria and tetanus.

Protection Against Poliomyelitis

During the year twenty-three Infant Schools were visited and 362 children were given a primary course of poliomyelitis vaccine and at the same time 597 children were given booster doses.

Vaccination—Rubella

The Department of Health and Social Security Circular 11/70 stated that vaccination against Rubella should be offered to all girls between their 11th and 14th birthdays, but that priority be given to girls in their fourteenth year of life. The recommendation being made to ensure that as many girls as possible be offered protection before reaching child bearing age, because of the known association of certain foetal abnormalities with rubella infection in pregnancy.

The total number of girls vaccinated in 1972 was 462.

Tracing of Contacts of Tuberculosis cases

When a school child is notified as having tuberculosis, all the children in the same class are given a Heaf Test, and if this is positive, they are referred for further investigation. Teachers in contact are also referred for chest X-Ray.

No cases amongst school children were reported during the year.

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

The definition of the various categories of handicapped pupils is set forth in paragraph 4 of Part II of the Handicapped Pupils and Special School Regulations, 1959 (which came into operation on the 1st April, 1959) and the numbers on the Register at the end of the year were as follows :

	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
(a) Blind	1 ...	1 ...	2
(b) Partially Sighted	6 ...	2 ...	8
(c) Deaf	2 ...	2 ...	4
(d) Partially Hearing	4 ...	6 ...	10
(e) Educationally Sub-Normal	126 ...	87 ...	213
(f) Epileptic	2 ...	— ...	2
(g) Maladjusted	13 ...	2 ...	15
(h) Physically Handicapped	17 ...	14 ...	31
(j) Delicate	3 ...	3 ...	6
	<hr/> 174 <hr/>	<hr/> 117 <hr/>	<hr/> 291 <hr/>

During the year 140 boys and 108 girls were attending Special Schools and Hospital Schools.

Physically Handicapped

Ascertainment of physically handicapped children who are in need of special education is carried out by the Medical Officers. It is desirable to examine these children as soon as possible after the age of two years. There is then time for observation, assessment and rehabilitation of each child, before the decision is taken at 5 years as to his educational requirements.

Physically handicapped children are educated in special day or residential schools for the physically handicapped and at present places for Bootle children are found in the schools of neighbouring authorities. A Day Special School will be opened in Bootle in 1973, which will allow many of these children to be educated nearer home and ensure a closer supervision of their progress.

Today the lives of many children born with a congenital abnormality of the spine and nervous system known as spina bifida can be saved by surgery at an early age. In some cases however physical handicap remains and provision for their education has to be planned as they reach school age.

In 1972, 31 children were in this category of physically handicapped requiring special schooling and they attended schools as follows:—

<i>Residential Schools:</i>					<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>
Wilfred Pickles, Lincolnshire	..	..			—	1
Total					—	1
<i>Day Schools:</i>					<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>
Fazakerley, Liverpool	..	..	..		11	3
Sandfield Park, Liverpool	..	..			3	4
Children's Rest, School of Recovery	..				1	1
Total					15	8

Hospital Tuition

Where education is provided for children over the age of two years in hospitals in the area, the Education Committee accepts financial responsibility for Bootle children.

Child Guidance

This service deals with children who are showing problems of personality and behaviour, or of learning. A total of 35 children were treated during the year by Consultant Psychiatrists attached to local hospitals. 28 of these cases attended the Department of Psychological Medicine at Alder Hey Children's Hospital. In addition supervision of these children is maintained by the School Medical Officers.

There is a close co-operation between the members of the various social agencies who may be concerned with these children. These include the school nurses, the education welfare officers, children's officers, probation officers, the local inspector of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the youth employment officers, school teachers and officers of the Police Juvenile Liaison scheme.

Transport

During 1972 transport to various schools in the Liverpool and Bootle area was provided for approximately 153 children whom the Education Committee have adjudged, on consideration of the Principal School Medical Officer's recommendation, to be unable to travel to school in the normal way because of their particular handicaps. The children are transported by coach and mini-bus, provided by the Social Services Department.

Home Teaching

Home teaching was being provided for 13 children who, for medical reasons or because of difficulty of placement, were not on the rolls of Special Schools. Home teaching is normally for two sessions per week (two hours per session), and at present, 5 teachers are engaged in this work.

EDUCATIONALLY SUB-NORMAL

St. Paul's Day School (Special)

Report of Mr. L. A. Clarke, Headmaster

<i>Accommodation</i>	.. .. .	120
<i>No. of pupils on roll in December 1972</i>	.. ..	124
<i>New admissions during 1972</i>	.. .. .	44

The main aims of the school are the development of each child's personality and the attainment of social competence. All pupils are E.S.N. but may have additional handicaps which include speech defects, epilepsy and physical handicaps.

Social contacts have been made by participating in various activities with other special schools from the Liverpool and Lancashire Authorities. These activities have included football matches, a cross-country event and reciprocated visits by the Youth Club to other special schools for socials and dances.

Outings of an educational nature have included visits by the Juniors to Chester Zoo and Knowsley Safari Park, the Middle School to a farm in Lydiate and the Safari Park, and Seniors to the Museum passenger and cargo ships and the Forticrete Factory.

Many pupils have proved the value of swimming as part of the curriculum by gaining numerous preliminary certificates for swimming ability, and 2 gold, 3 silver and 6 bronze awards issued on a National basis by the Amateur Swimming Association for competence in personal survival.

The school is indebted to the Association of Friends of the School for practical and financial assistance in the organisation of various activities including Christmas Parties and the outings which have been mentioned.

St. Luke's Day School (Special)

Report of Mr. R. A. Abbotson, Headmaster

<i>Accommodation</i>	.. .. .	60
<i>Number of pupils on roll in December 1972</i>	.. ..	57
<i>New admissions during 1972</i>	.. .. .	16
<i>No. left or transferred</i>	.. .. .	13

Over the past year many varied activities have taken place including several educational visits of particular interest coupled with classroom projects—Knowsley Safari Park and Chester Zoo. This last outing was kindly provided by the boys of St. Thomas Aquinas school with money they had raised for the purpose.

A visit to Bootle Adult Training Centre with six of the older children was arranged as a transitional period. They toured workshops and met the Staff and trainees.

Girls from the Countess of Derby School continue their help in the Nursery Classes and boys from St. Thomas Aquinas School with visits to the baths once a week.

Under the guidance of the Acting Head, Mrs. P. Peterson, a Christmas Fayre was held at the school which was well supported by parents and friends. The sum of £189·50 was raised for school funds.

A teaching programme with emphasis on self-help, communication and socialization continues throughout the school.

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

Report of the Principal School Dental Officer

Mr. D. N. Maxfield, L.D.S.

The dental work was again carried out in two clinics, i.e. at Knowsley Road and Netherton, by an approximate equivalent of 2·0 dental officers.

It is gratifying to report another increase in the amount of work completed.

There is still, unfortunately, a high incidence of dental caries. A 1968 survey revealed that 99% of people suffer from some form of dental disease and 17½ million people had no natural teeth—a bad reflection of Britain's sweet-loving people.

In the role of reduction of caries, natural fluoride in water has a great beneficial effect; therefore added fluoride would seem to be essential.

The addition of fluoride to milk also warrants careful consideration and the choice of having this type of milk would rest entirely with the parents.

Application of fluoride to tooth surfaces is also beneficial. This measure has now been carried out in a number of children in Bootle.

Thanks must again be given to Dr. A. Bushby for her valuable work in giving general dental anaesthetics.

MISCELLANEOUS

Convalescence

During the year 12 school children were referred for convalescence.

As the standard of living has risen during recent years, there has been less call for convalescence. There are still a few children, however, who benefit from the change of diet and environment.

Clothing and Footwear

The number of pupils assisted under the Authority's scheme, in accordance with the provisions of the Education (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1948, in the period January—December, 1972 was as follows:—

TOTAL APPLICATIONS	...	2022	(compared with 1597 last year).
TOTAL CHILDREN DEALT with	...	1915	(compared with 1463 last year— includes 30 Residential Special Schools cases.)
ISSUES FREE OF COST	...	1915	(Includes 30 Residential Special School cases, free)

This scheme for provision of clothing gives the opportunity, of which full advantage is taken, of close co-operation between the various agencies interested in the welfare of children. The Medical Officer of Health is notified at once of any cases coming to the notice of the Education Department in which there is a possibility of neglect or ill treatment of children.

Provision of Meals

During the period under review the kitchen at Thomas Gray Infants 4th and 5th form kitchen at St. Catherine's High School, and kitchen at Roberts Drive were taken into service.

The total number of School Dinners consumed during the year was:—

Free	...	...	411,089
Paid	...	...	656,885
			<hr/> 1,067,974 <hr/>

Provision of Beverages in Junior Schools

Because of the withdrawal of milk to children over seven years of age the Local Education Authority decided to provide beverages. Pupils pay 1p per day except free meals children who pay 1p per week. Soup and coffee are served and at the moment the overall percentage of children requiring beverages is 40%.

The Education (Milk) Act 1971

Provision of Free Milk in Junior Schools

Under the provision the Education (Milk) Act 1971, Local Education Authorities are now required to restrict the supply of free school milk to pupils below the age of 7 years except for children attending special schools.

Local Education Authorities are empowered to supply milk to schoolchildren in respect of whom a Medical Officer of the Authority has issued a certificate stating that their health requires that they should be provided with milk at school.

In 1972, 2 schoolchildren were examined and found to require milk on health grounds. In addition 170 were re-examined, of which number 97 were found still to require milk on health grounds.

The number of one-third pint cartons provided during the period under review was 689,216.

The number of individual children supplied with meals and milk on a normal day in October, 1972 was:

					<i>Special Schools</i>
Meals: Free	...	...	...	2,241	43
Paid	...	...	...	3,624	104
Total				5,865	147
Milk	...	...	...	2,994	156

Nursery Classes

			<i>No. of New Admissions in 1972</i>	<i>No. on Roll 18.12.72</i>	<i>Average No. in attendance Jan.—Dec., 1972</i>
Linacre	...	...	68	55	30
Thomas Gray	...	...	55	47	27
St. Mary's	...	...	78	56	23
Netherton Moss	...	...	71	30	25
Total	...	...	272	188	105

Staffing of Nursery Classes, 1972

NURSERY	SPRING			SUMMER			AUTUMN		
	Qual. Teachers	Nursery Assts.	Nursery Students	Qual. Teachers	Nursery Assts.	Nursery Students	Qual. Teachers	Nursery Assts.	Nursery Students
Linacre	1	2	—	1	2	—	1	2	—
Thomas Gray	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	2	1
St. Mary's	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	3
Netherton Moss	2	3	—	2	2	—	2	2	—

The Nursery Classes continue to be staffed by qualified teachers and Nursery Assistants.

Training Courses

Under revised regulations, the Bootle Authority now provides a complete two year course of practical training for Nursery Students. The first year of training is centred at Thomas Gray and St. Mary's Nursery Classes, and the second year of training is at either Netherton Park Infants Department or Our Lady of Walsingham R.C. Infants Department.

4 students successfully completed their training in July, 1972. At the present time 4 students are in the first year of the National Nursery Nurses' Certificate Course.

A Health Visitor attends each Nursery at least once a week, and routine medical examinations of all entrants are made by a School Medical Officer, with appropriate re-examination where the need arises.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Report of Mr. W. W. Cain, Adviser for Physical Education

Swimming

The facilities for swimming in the Borough as represented by the two pools at Balliol Road Baths and the pool attached to St. Augustine's Lower School were again used to capacity, the interest of children, parents and teachers on this valuable activity being very high. Teaching children to swim received the top priority and very few junior school children entered secondary schools unable to swim. The effort of the three swimming instructors employed by the Authority on a full time basis was reflected in the increased numbers of awards, both R.L.S.S. and A.S.A. successfully attempted during the year. The Primary and Secondary Galas were also indicative of both parental interest and the steadily improving competitive performance of the children.

An eagerly awaited increase in the provision of swimming facilities was rewarded by the commencement of building of a learner pool at Netherton Moss C.P. School. This pool, due to open in the Spring 1973 will be used to the fully by primary schools in the Netherton area and should also prove of benefit to the community at large.

Schools Physical Education Curriculum

The wide range of activities undertaken in schools, both primary and secondary, continued throughout the year with coverage being given to all the major games, swimming, movement and outdoor activities. Interest and participation in outdoor activities continued to develop with camping, climbing, water sports and pony trekking representing the overall choice of activity.

The School Sports Associations continued their valuable voluntary work of promoting competitions in a wide range of activities, and the number of Bootle school children receiving representative honours in county, regional and national competitions was the highest on record. This is rewarding for those teachers who control the organisations and give their time freely.

During the summer, the Games and Athletics Centres held at Netherton and Stuart Road enjoyed increased attendance and proved worthwhile ventures.

Further Education

The physical education classes held as part of the programme of the three Evening Institutes again formed a large proportion of the work undertaken, with the Keep Fit and Games session enjoying the most interest. This would appear to indicate that fitness for 'living' and for recreational pursuits is gaining in importance in the public mind.

Youth Organisations

The time allocated to swimming at Balliol Road Baths for youth organisations' use is totally committed and the shortage of swimming space for such purposes is most keenly felt in this area.

Within the clubs catering for the interests of their members a fairly wide programme of major and minor games was offered through classes organised and supervised by qualified staff. As in the schools there is a marked growth in the popularity of outdoor pursuits as a recreational activity.

As during the previous year, a "Festival of Sport" served to provide a further outlet for the competitive spirit of club members and proved a very successful event.

ANNUAL STATISTICS SENT TO THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE

MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

PART I

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)

Table A.—Periodic Medical Inspections

(Age Groups inspected By year of Birth)	No. of Pupils who have received a full medical examina- tion	PHYSICAL CON- DITION OF PUPILS INSPECTED		No. of Pupils found not to warrant a medical examination (See Note 1 above)	Pupils found to require treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin)		
		Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory		for defective vision (excluding squint)	for any other condition recorded at Part II	Total individual pupils
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1968 and later	460	460	—	—	5	16	18
1967	890	890	—	—	24	60	74
1966	138	138	—	—	2	8	8
1965	18	18	—	—	1	—	1
1964	24	24	—	—	—	—	—
1963	47	47	—	—	1	2	3
1962	50	50	—	—	6	5	11
1961	940	940	—	—	39	82	116
1960	475	475	—	—	19	42	56
1959	17	17	—	—	1	1	2
1958	4	4	—	—	9	12	18
1957 and earlier	696	696	—	—	27	20	46
TOTAL	3759	3759	—	—	134	248	353

Col. (3) total as a percentage of Col. (2) total ... 100%

Col. (4) total as a percentage of Col. (2) total ... —

Table B.—Other Inspections

Number of Special Inspections	3,244
Number of Re-inspections	5,824
	<hr/>
Total ...	9,068
	<hr/>

Table C.—Infestation with Vermin

NOTES:—The numbers recorded at (b), (c) and (d) relate to individual pupils, and not to instances of infestation.

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	44,414
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested ...	754
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944) ...	—
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944) ...	—

PART II

TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY
SCHOOLS (INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)

Table A.—Eye Diseases, Defective Vision and Squint

	<i>Number of cases known to have been dealt with</i>
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	460
Errors of refraction (including squint)	601
Total	1061
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	295

Table B.—Diseases and Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat

	<i>Number of cases known to have been dealt with</i>
Received operative treatment—	
(a) for diseases of the ear	18
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis ...	13
(c) for other nose and throat conditions...	1
Received other forms of treatment	200
Total	232
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids—	
(a) in 1972	4
(b) in previous years	29

Table C.—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

						<i>Number of cases known to have been treated</i>
(a)	Pupils treated at clinics or out-patient departments	...	...	...	...	253
(b)	Pupils treated at school for postural defects	...	...	...	...	—
Total						253

Table D.—Diseases of the Skin
(excluding uncleanliness, for which see Table C of Part I)

						<i>Number of cases known to have been treated</i>
Ringworm—(a)	Scalp	...	.....	...	...	—
	(b) Body	...	...	...	...	4
Scabies	...	...	...	...	...	52
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	...	23
Other skin diseases	...	...	...	...	...	1494
Total						1573

Table E.—Child Guidance Treatment

						<i>Number of cases known to have been treated</i>
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	...	...	...	...	...	35

Table F.—Speech Therapy

						<i>Number of cases known to have been treated</i>
Pupils treated by speech therapists	...	...	...	...	...	8

Table G.—Other Treatment Given

	<i>Number of cases known to have been dealt with</i>
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	1716
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	12
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	876
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above ...	—
Total (a)—(d) ...	2604

SCREENING TESTS OF VISION AND HEARING

1(a)	Is the vision of entrants tested as a routine within their first year at school?	Yes
(b)	If not, at what age is the first routine test carried out?	—
2	At what age(s) is vision testing repeated during a child's school life?	8, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16. years
3(a)	Is colour vision testing undertaken? ...	Yes
(b)	If so, at what age?	11 years
(c)	Are both boys and girls tested?	Yes
4(a)	By whom is vision testing carried out? ...	School Nurse
(b)	By whom is colour vision testing carried out?	School Nurse
5(a)	Is routine audiometric testing of entrants carried out within their first year at school?... ..	Yes
(b)	If not, at what age is the first routine audiometric test carried out?	—
(c)	By whom is audiometric testing carried out?	School Nurse

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

Attendances and Treatment

	<i>Ages 5 to 9</i>	<i>Ages 10 to 14</i>	<i>Ages 15 and over</i>	<i>Total</i>
First Visit	1065	1551	209	2825
Subsequent visits	478	1034	188	1700
Total visits	1543	2585	397	4525
Additional courses of treatment commenced	222	400	82	704
Fillings in permanent teeth	538	1916	424	2878
Fillings in deciduous teeth	132	56	—	188
Permanent teeth filled	383	1766	379	2528
Deciduous teeth filled	113	53	—	166
Permanent teeth extracted	165	582	112	859
Deciduous teeth extracted	1246	485	—	1721
General anaesthetics	536	451	33	1020
Emergencies	340	345	56	741
Number of Pupils X-rayed			94	
Prophylaxis			163	
Teeth otherwise conserved			45	
Number of teeth root filled			1	
Inlays			1	
Crowns			23	
Courses of treatment completed			2961	
Orthodontics				
New cases commenced during year			19	
Cases completed during year			4	
Cases discontinued during year			1	
No. of removable appliances fitted			12	
No. of fixed appliances fitted			—	
Pupils referred to Hospital Consultant... ..			16	
Prosthetics				
	<i>5 to 9</i>	<i>10 to 14</i>	<i>15 and over</i>	<i>Total</i>
Pupils supplied with full upper or full lower (first time)	—	1	1	2
Pupils supplied with other dentures (first time)	2	18	11	31
Number of dentures supplied	2	22	17	41
Anaesthetics				
General Anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers			42	
Inspections				
(a) First inspection at school. No. of Pupils ...			7054	
(b) First inspection at clinic. No. of Pupils ...			2306	
No. of (a) + (b) found to require treatment...			5912	
No. of (a) + (b) offered treatment			5453	
(c) Pupils re-inspected at school clinic... ..			700	
No. of (c) found to require treatment			425	
Sessions				
Sessions devoted to treatment			692	
Sessions devoted to inspection			59	
Sessions devoted to Dental Health Education			1	

PART I

New assessments and placements

	Blind (1)	Parti- ally sighted (2)	Deaf (3)	Parti- ally Hear- ing capped (4)	Physi- cally Handi- capped (5)	Del- icate (6)	Mal- ad- just- ed (7)	E.S.N. (8)	Epi- leptic (9)	Speech De- fects (10)	Total Cols. 1-10 (11)
During the calendar year ended 31st December, 1972											
A Handicapped children newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at special schools or in boarding homes	—	1	—	—	4	1	5	26	2	—	39
boys	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
girls	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	14	—	—	17
B Children newly placed in special schools (other than hospital special schools) or boarding homes.											
(i) those included at A above	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	9	2	—	16
boys	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	—	6
girls	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) those assessed prior to January 1972	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	10	—	—	10
boys	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	10
girls	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	10
(iii) Total newly placed—B(i) and (ii)	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	19	2	—	26
boys	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	11
girls	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	8	2	—	15

PART II

HANDICAPPED PUPILS AWAITING PLACES IN SPECIAL SCHOOLS OR RECEIVING EDUCATION IN SPECIAL SCHOOLS: INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS: IN SPECIAL CLASSES AND UNITS: UNDER SECTION 56 OF THE EDUCATION ACT, 1944: and BOARDED IN HOMES.

[illegible]

	Blind (1)	Partially sighted (2)	Deaf (3)	Physically Handicapped (4)	Deli- cate (6)	Mali- adju- sted (7)	E.S.N. (8)	Epi- leptic (9)	Speech De- fects (10)	TOTAL Cols. 1-10 (11)
As at 25th January, 1973:—										
Aged 5 years and over :—										
waiting before 1st January, 1972:—										
3.	boys girls	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
(b) boarding places	boys girls	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
4. newly assessed since 1st January, 1972:—										
(a) day places	boys girls	1 —	— —	— 3	— —	— —	14 5	— —	— —	18 5
(b) boarding places	boys girls	— —	— —	— —	— —	2	—	—	—	—
5. Total number of children awaiting admission to special schools other than hospital special schools—Total of 1-4 Above.										
(a) day places	boys girls	1 —	— —	— 4 1	— —	— —	14 5	— —	— —	19 6
(b) boarding places	boys girls	— —	— —	— —	— —	2	—	—	—	2

	Blind (1)	Parti- ally signed (2)	Deaf (3)	Parti- ally Hear- ing (4)	Phys- ically Handi- capped (5)	Deli- cate (6)	Mal- adju- sted (7)	E.S.N. (8)	Epil- epic (9)	Speech De- fects (10)	Total Cols. 1-10 (11)
As at 25th January, 1973:—											
Pupils from the Authority's area who were on the registers of:—											
6. Maintained special schools including attached units and hospital special schools.	boys girls	4 —	2 2	2 3	7 9	2 1	1 —	99 81	1 —	— —	118 96
	boarding boys girls	— —	— —	1 —	1 1	— 1	— —	2 1	— —	— —	3 4
Pupils from the Authority's area who were on the registers of:—											
7. Non-maintained special schools, including attached units and hospital special schools.	boys girls	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	2 —
	boarding boys girls	1 1	— —	1 —	2 2	— 1	1 —	4 —	1 —	— —	10 7
8. Independent schools under arrange- ments made by the Authority.	boys girls	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
	boarding boys girls	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	3 —	2 —	— —	— —	5 1
9. Special classes in ordinary schools.	boys girls	— —	— —	2 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	2 —
10. Total on registers 6-9 above.	day boys girls	4 —	2 2	2 3	9 9	3 1	1 —	100 81	1 —	— —	122 96
	boarding boys girls	1 1	— —	2 —	2 4	— 2	5 —	8 —	1 —	— —	18 12

[illegible]

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

Superannuation

Sickness Scheme

**Employment of School Teachers and Entrants
to Training Colleges**

Nursery Students

Road Traffic Act 1960/Road Safety Act 1967

Travel Concessions Act 1964

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

Superannuation Examinations

During the year 151 examinations were held for candidates entering the Corporation's superannuation scheme, of which one person was found to be unfit for employment. A breakdown of these examinations into Departments is shown below.

Borough Architects	10	Libraries	11
Baths	1	Magistrates Clerks	2
Borough Engineers	17	Planning and Estates	6
Education	21	Social Services	14
Fire Service	5	Town Clerks	10
Health	20	Borough Treasurers	26
Housing	6	Weights and Measures	1

2 candidates for appointments in outside authorities were examined under reciprocal arrangements. (1 Lancashire C.C. and 1 Lanarkshire C.C.)

Sickness Scheme

7 school caretakers were examined prior to their employment by the Education Department, and were admitted to the Corporation's sickness scheme.

Employment of School Teachers and Entrants to Teacher Training College

16 school teachers were examined prior to their appointment to schools in the Borough, whilst 55 examinations were made for entrants to teacher training colleges.

Nursery Students

During the year no examinations were held for candidates entering the Education Committee's Nursery Schools as Student Nursery Nurses.

Road Traffic Act 1960 and Road Safety Act 1967

17 Drivers employed by the Corporation were examined under the above regulations and found to be fit to drive heavy goods vehicles.

Travel Concessions Act 1964

Under the provisions of the above Act, and by arrangement with the Merseyside Passenger Transport Executive, free travel passes are available to aged persons, the blind and the disabled, including those persons with a leg disability of 35% or more. In order to determine the entitlement of persons applying for a free pass because of a 35% leg disability, the Director of Social Services requests the Medical Officer of Health to carry out an examination on the patient and, if upon examination the patient's disability is found to fall within the statutory limits, then a pass is issued by the Social Services Department.

During the year 1972, 141 examinations were carried out, of which 103 qualified for a pass.

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